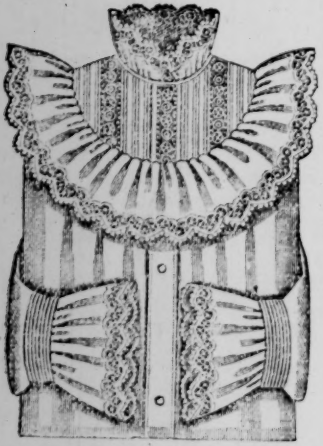


MUSLIN
Underwear!

THIRD FLOOR

GOWNS.



15 styles in this lot, including the following, all worth double the price named: The "EMPIRE," made of fine Cambric, two rows Embroidery across front, fine Embroidery on sleeves and collar. The "FRENCH," elaborately trimmed with ruffles of Lace or Hamburg. The 1897 "GOWN," with revers of all over Embroidery, V neck, full Embroidery frills and beading. Square Neck Gowns, fine inserting forming yoke, with deep ruffles. There are others, but none like these.

Special for Monday 98c.

Silks.

We will offer tomorrow 20 pieces advanced styles Novelty Spring Silks, comprising India and China Foulards at, per yard... **39c**

8 pieces high grade Black Damask and Gros Grain Brocade Silks, were \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Special Monday, per yard... **\$1.50**

12 pieces high class Novelty Silks to choose from; never before offered under \$1.50; to-morrow, per yard... **\$1.00**

Choice lines in Evening Shades... **69c**

Clearing Sale of Jackets, Etc.

41 Ladies' fine Cloth Jackets, reduced from \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00, to close at, each... **\$10**

SEE THIS ONE—25 Ladies' Jackets, only one of a kind, were marked \$2.50 to \$7.50 each, we are going to close them to-morrow at, each... **\$1.00**

15 Ladies' light-weight Capes, real value \$3.75, we want to-morrow for each... **\$1.49**

All of our \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Ladies' Shirt Waists marked down to, each... **98c**

We own 34 Seal Plush Capes, valued at \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 each, tomorrow we offer \$5 each... **\$5**

137 Children's Guimpes "White," reduced from 50 cents to, each... **15c**

Laces and Embroideries.

Fine Cambrics and Hamburg Embroideries, all new designs, 2 to 5 inches wide, Monday... **5c**

10 cents Embroideries, new line... **5c**

Monday morning we place on sale one lot fine Swiss Cambric and Hamburg Embroideries, all new patterns; they are worth 35c to 50c per yard; our price... **25c**

68 pieces Linen Laces, made to sell for 15c to 20c, for Monday... **10c**

8 to 10 cents Linen Laces... **5c**

1 lot Pt. Venice and Pt. DeGone Laces, value 50c to 75c, to-morrow... **25c**

New line of Fancy Laces, including Pt. DeGone's, Applique, Duchesse Moline and other novelties for MONDAY'S SPECIAL SALE.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

75 Dozen Ladies' 8 Button Suede Mosquitare Gloves, sizes broken, actual value 75c, Monday per pair... **19c**

Children's Kid Mittens, fleeced lined, the 50c kind, special... **35c**

Men's Scotch Wool Gloves, worth 75c... **50c**

Ladies' plain white Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; the 10c kind... **5c**

Gents' pure Linen, soft bleached Handkerchiefs, plain white and colored border, were 25c, for Monday each... **15c**

Gents' Cambric Handkerchiefs, white or colored borders value 15c, to-morrow... **9c**

SPECIAL—25 pieces Veilings opened Saturday, worth 25c to 35c yard, for Monday... **10c**

Black Dress Goods.

15 pieces brocade Novelties, small and large designs, former price 65c; special Monday at... **39c**

Mohella and Mohair Cloths, medium weight 48 inches wide; never sold under 85c; a leader at, per yard... **59c**

B. Priestley's and Lupin's high-class Novelties, sold the world over at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per yard. A few patterns only Monday, per yard... **98c**

Colored Dress Goods.

Seasonable Novelties at unreasonable prices: 44-inch all-wool Dress Suitings in all the leading shades, per yard... **49c**

20 handsome Novelty Suits in chevrons, boucles and fancy figures; some in the lot worth up to \$20.00; none less than \$12.00. Tomorrow suit each... **\$5.50**

Special line Novelty Suitings, 24 different styles; value 50c to 75c; Monday per yard... **39c**

Shoe Department--First Floor.

Our Shoe man is now in the Eastern markets. The Department is being enlarged and improved. We intend showing you the best-equipped and up-to-date Shoe Store South. We offer for Monday 285 pairs Ladies' Dongola, Kid and Cloth top Button Boots, worth \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per pair, each... **\$1.50**

A big lot of Misses' Dongola Button Boots, worth \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.25, Monday... **98c**

150 pairs Men's Patent Leather and Calf Hand-Sewed Shoes, regular worth \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00, special per pair... **\$2.98**



J. M. HIGH & CO.

The Second Week of Our Great Muslin Underwear Sale
Will Be Even Better Than Last Week.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

The month of January is looked upon by many as one of the dullest of the twelve. We strive to make it one of the busiest, and every recurring January strides ahead of its predecessor in the volume of business transacted. Our offerings for this week will be unusually attractive.

SEE THE BIG DISPLAY OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR IN THE FRONT SHOW WINDOW

**Skirts**

Extra full Umbrella Skirts, deep embroidery ruffles, very showy... **98c**

Skirts with wide embroidery ruffles, made of fine muslin and extra wide... **79c**

Umbrella Skirt of extra heavy muslin, lace let in ruffle; the ruffle is 4 yards wide; this is a leaderlet; at... **69c**

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT THIRD FLOOR.

Chemise

We believe the best line ever brought south for the price. Chemise made of Cambric, Muslin and Lawn, and all elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery.



For this special occasion they are placed on main center counters, third floor, at... **98 Cents**

79 cents Chemise for this sale... **49 Cents**

69 cents Chemise for this sale... **39 Cents**

49 cents Chemise for this sale... **19 Cents**

**Drawers**

Drawers of heavy Muslin, cut wide finished with ruffle of neat embroidery, six plaits above ruffle; a pair of these for... **25c**

Drawers of fine Muslin, umbrella shape, 7-inch Cambric ruffle, edged with embroidery and five plaits, per pair... **50c**

Drawers made of Cambric or Muslin, with umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery; regular one dollar quality; special for Monday, per pair... **75c**

AND FORTY-THREE OTHER STYLES TO SELECT FROM.

THE BASEMENT!

\$25,000 worth of reliable merchandise tumbled into a pell mell January Clearance Sale, with tremendous and unparalleled Price-Cutting.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS OUR SPECIAL SALES!

COME! TAKE A LOOK!

Fifty genuine Cut Glass Vases, 14 to 20 inches high; are an importer's samples; prices have been \$2.75 up to \$6; your choice Monday... **98c**

One hundred hand-painted Plates, Limoges China; were \$1.00 during Xmas. The price of each is now... **39c**

Five hundred China After-Dinner Cups and Saucers, fifty kinds to select from; all dainty decorations; worth up to \$1.00; each... **39c**

Vienna China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, large soup tureen included, a new shape in the newest decoration, worth \$22.50, special at... **\$14.98**

Five English Porcelain Dinner Sets; have been a special leader with us at \$5.98; Monday each set will go at... **\$4.98**

9 to 10 O'clock. Five hundred Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, silver plate tops; the same that we have sold at 25 cents. Not more than six to a customer; each at... **10c**

Decorated Vase Lamps, worth \$1.25; have been selling them at 98c each. Your choice of seventy-five Monday, each at... **69c**

A special lot of fine China Tea Cups and Saucers, over 50 designs to from; each style handsomely decorated, worth \$3.00 to \$4.50 dozen; Cup and Saucer... **19c**

FORREST HIGH

MUSLIN
Underwear!

THIRD FLOOR

GOWNS.

14 different styles here to select from. The new Empire, trimmed elaborately with Linen Lace and Hamburg. Fine Empire, with Embroidery and Beading across front, Embroidered frills on collar and cuffs. The "Louise" Gown, with five rows cluster tucks on each side, Embroidery ruffles on sleeves and neck. The V Neck Gown, with three rows Lace and Embroidery Inserting, Embroidery edge on neck and sleeves. Any garment in the lot well worth \$1.50.



A Leader for Monday 79c.

Gents' Furnishings.

Gents' hygienic pure wool fleeced lined Shirts and Drawers, sizes somewhat broken. We may have your number; if so you can buy a \$1.50 garment Monday for... **73c**

Gents' Camel's-hair Shirts and Drawers; were big leaders first of season at \$3.50 per suit, to-morrow each... **75c**

Gents' scarlet all-wool Shirts and Drawers, also natural and lamb's wool; odds and ends of four lot numbers; to close the lot quick they go at, each... **39c**

Gents' Night Robes, made well and of good material, silk trimmed; 65c is the selling value; 30c Monday... **30c**

One lot Gents' fine all silk Imperial 4-in-hand Ties; were \$2.00; special for Monday... **21c**

ON SECOND FLOOR.

ALL NEW.

Special for this week yard-wide Bleaching, 6c kind, at... **4c**

Fine soft finish Bleaching; no starch, worth 8 1/2c; tomorrow... **6 1/2c**

All best brands Cambric, including Lonsdale, for Monday, yard... **10c**

75 pieces dress and apron Ginghams, worth 7 1/2c and 8c yard; special on center counters tomorrow, yard... **4 1/2c**

50 pieces Outing Flannel, all spring shades, fancy and fine stripes; regular 12 1/2c value; tomorrow, yard... **8 1/2c**

Fine French Percales, just opened 50 pieces in light and early spring colors; choice things in this lot... **12 1/2c**

LINENS.

15 pieces 64-inch sun bleached Table Damask, as good as you pay 75c for, Monday special, per yard... **48c**

10 pieces 62-inch Turkey red Table Damask, warranted absolutely fast colors, regular 60c quality, to-morrow special, per yard... **39c**

2,000 white fringed Doylies, full size and worth fully \$1 dozen, best to-morrow each... **5c**

73 dozen 16x16 bleached Napkins, a bargain at \$1 dozen, for to-morrow's sale, per dozen... **75c**

100 10-4 white Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use; you pay \$1 for same all over town, see them to-morrow at... **69c**

50 dozen 20x40 hemmed huck towels, heavy weight, the best towel for general use in the world, regular 25c value, special... **15c**

1,500 yards Crash for roller towels, ready for use, per yard... **4c**

NOTIONS.

5c Butter Milk Soap only... **1c**

10c Best 9 inch Whalebone, only... **5c**

50c Solid Silver Thimbles, only... **19c**

10c Paper Pins, best quality, only... **3c**

15c Aluminum Thimbles, only... **3c**

7c Patent Hook and Eyes, only... **1c**

25c Quality Writing Paper, only... **9c**

15c Pkg Envelopes to match, only... **4c**

50c Solid Steel Scissors, only... **19c**

5c Columbus Scratch Pads, only... **1c**

HOSIERY.

75 dozen Ladies' fast black Hermsdorf Hose, double sole heel and toe, the 25c kind, at, per pair... **19c**

We show the best Misses' Stockings ever brought South for the price. Tomorrow at, per pair... **25c**

95 dozen Gents' Black and Tan two thread Cotton Sox, Winter weight, the 19c kind, at, per pair... **12 1/2c**

1 lot Infants' Hose, regular 25c value, sizes 4 to 6, to close quick at, per pair... **15c**

Boys' Knee Protectors, saves the Stocking, Leather and Jersey, tomorrow at, per pair... **25c**

ART GOODS.

All Linen Center Pieces, Stamped in the newest designs, elsewhere 40c. Special... **25c**

20c Silkoline, Monday, per yard... **12 1/2c**

25c Japanese Drapery, per yard... **15c**

40c Plain and Figured Denim, per yard... **25c**

25c Japanese Table Covers, each 90

1 lot large "Down" Pillows, worth \$1.50 to \$2.00, Monday, each... **\$1.00**

Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains.

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, made, laid and lined, per yard... **50 Cents**

Cotton Chains Ingrain, made, laid and lined, per yard... **40 Cents**

Best Tapestry Brussels, made, laid and lined, per yard... **65 Cents**

40c quality Ingrains, per yard... **30 Cents**

Body Brussels and Axminsters less than ever offered before. All fine Lace Curtains reduced to one-half former price.

\$4.00 Smyrna Rugs, each... **\$2.50**
\$6.00 Smyrna Rugs, each... **\$3.50**
\$8.00 Smyrna Rugs, each... **\$5.50**

Imported Rugs Cut in Half.
60 pairs odd Lace Curtains, worth from \$2 all the way up to \$3.50. The lot to close at, per pair... **\$1.48**

J. M. HIGH & CO.



By—
S. R. Crockett.

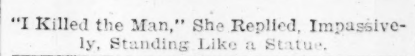
man that ere before he stood a man accustomed from his youth to the mastery of his fellows. A mere peasant he seemed—tall, swarthy, with strongly arched, well-based, rather thick roman nose of the provinces, dark eyes that flashed dangerously

The man drew a long breath, swallowed hard, so that I saw the apple in his throat—first rise and fall, and then swell as if it would choke him. Then he began to speak in a broken voice.

"Excellency," he said, "it is true—all

and lung troubles lead to consumption, as speedy and certain death. We publish with the assurance that every sufferer should accept of a liberal offer, and we ask in writing to be put in the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Now, I am sure her mother would not have done that—but then some women are such fools about their men.



and lung troubles lead to consumption, as speedy and certain death. We publish with the assurance that every sufferer should accept of a liberal offer, and we ask in writing to be put in the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

take advantage of the Doctor's most liberal offer, and we ask in writing to kindly tell him of having read his letter in the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. *There are many Sarsaparillas — but only one Ayer's.* It cures.

"I paused awhile before I spoke, turning over in my mind how I should best arrive at the truth.

"You are guilty of this murder for which you were condemned?" I said to the woman.

"I am truly guilty of the man's death! I, and alone, did it," she answered firmly.

"I know not of what my husband is accused that he stands here bound; but, as God is my judge, of all part in the killing of the soldier, Giovanni Lupu, he is innocent."

I nodded and turned to her husband. The woman's eyes were steady as truth itself.

"You hear what your wife testifies?" I said to the man.

"I am innocent," he still held to the open confession you made in the Duomo tonight."

"Confession in the Duomo?" almost shrilled the woman, turning to her husband.

"You made no confession—say you made no confession!"

The man drew a long breath, swallowed hard, and the apple in his throat first rose and fell, and then swelled as if it would choke him. Then he began to speak in a broken voice.

"Excellency," he said, "it is true—all

A. Slocum, M. C.
98 Pine Street,
New York, Jan. 15, 1897.
Sir,
In reply to your late advice, I
trust that I have dis-
covered absolute Cure for Con-
sumption and lung
diseases, general de-
pletion of flesh. By its
use thousands have already
been cured.

are many hundreds of
be benefited, and
ave, if they would allow
the use of my Greatest
Discoveries. In fact,
faith in its Power to
all experience, that I
BOTTLES of my Newly Dis-
of your readers af-
me at my Laboratory,
New York, giving their
express office.

Sincerely yours,
J. A. Slocum, M. D.

and lung troubles lead to consumption,
as speedy and certain death. We publish
in the assurance that every sufferer should
to liberal offer, and we ask in writing to
offer in the ATLANTA CONTRIBUTION.

CASE OF SWEAT IN ALL ITS POINTS

Attorneys for the Accused Judge
Discuss the Matter

PROCEEDINGS ARE IRREGULAR

This Is Their Opinion in the Brief Which
Was Filed in the Case.

WHAT THEY BASE IMPEACHMENT ON

Declare That on Only One Count Can
Impeachment Come and State
That Charges on This Count
Are False—What the
Paper Says.

The last chapter in the case of Judge
Joel L. Sweat before the investigating
committee was finished yesterday when
Colonel W. G. Brantley placed in the hands
of the committee a brief in support of
the testimony and a brief of evidence in the
celebrated hearing.

The paper was prepared by Colonel Brantley
and Colonel John C. McDonald, of
Waycross, attorneys for Judge Sweat.

It takes up the case from start to finish
and gives an interesting account of the
rulings on the different points in the investigation and presents valuable references
which the committee will consider.

The paper is full as follows:
"1. Impeachment is a remedy seldom applied
and hence we have few precedents to
guide us. It is not every offense that
is impeachable. An officer may be guilty
of numerous acts that are not impeachable.
He may even be guilty of acts that
would justify his removal from office, and
yet not justify his removal by impeachment
from holding any office of honor, trust or
profit. It is a drastic remedy and only
invoked in extreme cases. The people in
their sovereign capacity of electors remove
incompetent, unfaithful or dishonest
officers on election day.

"2. Our state constitution does not specify
what are impeachable offenses. It
simply provides in article 3, section 3, and
paragraph 3 that the senate shall have
the power to try impeachments, and in
section 6, paragraph 3, of same article, that
the house of representatives shall have
the sole power to impeach all persons who
shall have been, or may be, in office. Only
one act is named in our Georgia law, so
far as we are informed, as impeachable.

"Code section 25 requires the judge of a
superior court when he is disqualified to
procure the services of the judge of another
circuit to preside for him, and code
section 23 reads: 'If any judge does not
comply with the provisions of section 25
within a reasonable time, when it is in
his power to do so, it is a ground of impeachment.'

"We must, therefore, resort to the federal
constitution and to the general law of
impeachment, to ascertain what are impeachable
offenses.

"The federal constitution is more specific
than our state constitution, and provides
in article 2, section 4, paragraph 1, that
the president, vice president and all
civil officers of the United States shall be
removed from office on impeachment for a
conviction of bribery or other high crime or
misconduct."

"In Walker's American Law, page 91, the
writer says: 'The causes of impeachment
as stated in the federal constitution are
'bribery, or other high crime or
misconduct,' and as stated in our state
constitution, 'any misdemeanor in office.'"
The meaning is probably the same in both
and comprehends any violation of official
duty whether criminal or not."

As To Impeachments.
"It would be incompatible with the genius
of our institutions to leave to the arbitrary
discretion of the senate to say what
is or is not impeachable. Such an absolute
despotism of opinion and practice might
make that a crime at one time or in one
place and not at another."

HEART DISEASE.

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Troubles.

Do Not Be Alarmed, But Look for the Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among Americans,
are certainly increasing, and while they
may be largely due to the excitement and
worry of American business life, it is more
often the result of weak stomachs, of poor
digestion.

Real, organic heart disease is incurable;
but not one case in a hundred of heart
trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble
and poor digestion is because both organs
are controlled by branches of the same
great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also, the heart is affected
by that form of poor digestion which
causes gas and fermentation from half
digested food; there is a feeling of oppression
and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure
of the distended stomach on the heart
and lungs, interfering with their action;
hence arises pain and short breath.

Four digestion also poisons the blood,
makes it thin and watery, which irritates
and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart
troubles is to improve the digestion and
to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can best be done by the regular use
of small, of some safe, pleasant and effective
digestive preparation, like Stuart's
Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at
most drug stores, and which contain various
harmless digestive elements in a pleasant,
convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent
use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at
meal time will cure any form of stomach
trouble, except cancer of the stomach.

Full size packages of the Tablets sold by
most druggists at 50 cents or by mail from
Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich.

person which would be deemed innocent
at another time or in another person. It
might cause great internal confusion, and
perhaps disruption of the government itself,
in times of high partisan feeling. See
Story on Constitution, paragraph 57.
The same writer, in same volume, paragraph
80, says:

"In general, those offenses which may be
committed equally by a private person or
by a public officer are not subjects of impeachment. Murder, burglary, robbery
and indeed all offenses not immediately
connected with office, except the two expressly
mentioned (bribery and treason) are
left to the ordinary course of judicial
proceedure, and neither house can regularly
inquire into them except for the purpose
of expelling a member."

"Mecham on Public Officers, page 20,
says: 'An impeachable high crime or
misdemeanor is one, in its nature or consequences
subversive of some fundamental
or essential principle of right, reason
and justice pervading the parliamentary
jurisdiction of civilized nations.'"

"In a note on page 95, of the ninth A.
and Eng. Enc. of Law, we find that 'impeachment
is regulated by principles as
well as by precedents, and that the
fundamental principles of right, reason
and justice pervading the parliamentary
jurisdiction of civilized nations.'"

From these authorities, and others that
might be cited, we reach the conclusion
that impeachable offenses are offenses that
involve official misconduct or maladministration
and not offenses in no way connected
with office or government.

Proceedings Unique.
"2. Judged by these rules, the proceeding
against Judge Sweat has been a remarkable
and unique proceeding in the history
of impeachments. But one charge
has been against him that could justify
legislative investigation, much less
impeachment, and that is the charge indirectly
made that by reason of improper
relations with the wife of a defendant in
a criminal case, he improperly admitted
himself to the bar of the court, and
thereby rendered aid to the defendant,
Crosby, to bail. This charge has not
been sustained in any particular. No
improper relations have been proven to
exist between Judge Sweat and Mrs.
Crosby and both Judge Sweat and Mrs.
Crosby have sworn that none existed.
There is no pretense of any positive
evidence to this charge and the circumstances
offered would not justify any
court, under any known rules of law, to
infer that improper relations did exist.

In the language of the strongest witness
for the prosecution (and his principal
statement is positively denied by both
Judge Sweat and Mrs. Crosby), the conduct
of Judge Sweat was 'indiscreet, but
not improper.' The evidence is absolute
and uncontradicted that Judge Sweat
did not render aid to Crosby, and that
Crosby, was admitted to bail eighteen
months before the alleged improper relations
existed, and at a time when the defendant
Crosby and his wife were both
strangers to the judge. It has further
been proven and not denied that the
proceedings to admit Crosby to bail were
in the usual ordinary manner. In addition
to this, the committee has no evidence
that Judge Sweat was in any way
connected with the prosecution and defense
of the jury and of disinterested lawyers
and spectators. It is overwhelming and
undisputed that the trial was fair
and impartial. So far as impeachment
is concerned, therefore there is nothing to
suggest it, much less to support it.

But One Valid Charge.
"4. The other charges constitute the remarkable
feature of the proceedings. They
are charges that in no way reflect on
the judicial or official conduct of the
judge. If proven true, they might reflect
upon his moral character, but not his official
character. They could not be the basis
of an impeachment. We have witnessed
in the past few days, for the first
time in the history of our government, so
far as we are informed, the spectacle of a
legislative committee investigating the
private character of a public officer. We
are not criticizing the committee. We have
asked them to investigate everything that
Senator Carter charged. We could not do
less. At the same time, the committee had
legal jurisdiction to investigate but the
one charge. The other charges made did
not constitute impeachable offenses, and
therefore could not be inquired into for
the purpose of impeachment, and more
than this the house resolution creating the
committee limited the jurisdiction of the
committee to the specific charges made in
the senate. The committee doubtless acted
upon the assumption that they should give
a wide scope to the investigation, and extend
to all avenues of information that might
lead to proof of official misconduct or
maladministration. We are glad of the
sweep of the investigation, because it has
led, in our opinion, to a complete and public
refutation of all the charges made.

"Paragraph 5. The charge that on one
occasion Judge Sweat was intoxicated on
the bench has not only not been sustained,
but has been overwhelmingly disproved.
In this connection, and in showing the trifling
character (so far as impeachment is
concerned) of the charge itself—being limited
as it is to one isolated case of intoxication
in a career of five years on the bench—we
would call attention to the fact that
our own supreme court has held that an
indictment against a justice of the peace
for being drunk while presiding in his
court is deniable, unless it sets forth
the wrong done by some official act or
omission to act, resulting from such drunkenness."
See 54 Ga. 63.

"6. The charge that Judge Sweat drank
too much champagne at a banquet is
unfortunately true and was admitted, but
if this is an impeachable offense, not only
will banquets have to be prohibited by
special statute, but the law of impeachment
will also have to be enlarged. The idea
that this unfortunate occurrence was
impeachable has already occurred to no
one, except the impeaching senator from
the thirty-first, who is presumed, from a
long course of phony and devoted living
has reached such a pure and lofty state that
the weakness of the flesh is unknown to
him. His daily and hourly prayer is, doubtless,
thanks to God, that he is not as
other men."

"7. The charge that Judge Sweat packed
a grand jury in favor of his candidate for
solicitor general has wholly failed. Four
jurors were caught. Two supported one
candidate, two supported the other
candidate. None of them talked with Judge
Sweat or knew his wishes. The recommendation
by grand jurors in this regard may be
and perhaps is, out of place, but it has
been a custom in many circuits and in our
court for them to recommend. It is no
part of their official duty, and it surely
could not be insisted that because a canvass
for this recommendation was warm,
that court should be delayed to ascertain
the political views of each man, before
catching him in a talkative mood. It is
certain that they are caught impartially.
We doubt, also, if the proposition that a
judge cannot take part in such contests
can be sustained. He is as much, and
perhaps more, interested in the personnel
of the solicitor than anyone. Upon the
proper discharge of the duties of the
solicitor general to some extent rests the
successful administration of the judge.

Indian Spring Affair.
"8. The charge that Judge Sweat insulted
a young lady at Indian Spring, if true,
is most reprehensible conduct, but it
is in no way involved in official conduct.
The language that he is charged with using
is not improper. It is not vulgar, obscene
or profane. It is only by inference or
presumption that the language used would
be improper. No indictment could be sustained
in any court for the words spoken. The
judge earnestly protested no improper
conduct or intention upon his part. His
contention is strongly supported by the fact
that the prosecution claims the words were
used in the presence of and not by three
other ladies. Another circumstance in support
of this contention is the fact admitted
that after the meeting at the spring, he
met the same ladies at that home, when
he was searching for peaches, and no
hostility or word of reproach was offered,
but on the contrary it is admitted that he
was invited to a seat. It is significant, too,
that during the three days that he remained
at the spring after this alleged insult, that

no one called to see him in reference to it;
no one interested from that day to this
has sought an explanation or apology from
him, and the charge was never heard of
by the judge until after he had left the
spring. The charge, in the main, narrows
itself to a question of intention, and no
man or person knows his intention better
than himself. To the pure all things are
pure. Improper motives will not be presumed,
and surely the fact that a man has
been elevated to the high office of judge
is some evidence to sustain him in his
declaration of intention. The charge, as
made, is not sustained by the evidence,
made, is not sustained by any court,
and would not be sustained in any court.

"9. We have thus covered each charge,
and we respectfully submit that neither by
law nor fact has any charge in any manner
been sustained. It is not our province
to criticize or condemn the motives or purposes
of this prosecution. The able senator
who so recently prosecuted may believe
that notwithstanding his active partisanship,
he could nevertheless sit as an impartial
and unprejudiced judge in the impeachment
chamber should impeachment articles
be preferred against him. He may be
guilty of a honest effort to purify the
judiciary, or he may have been engaged in an
effort to make good what we believe was
simply a rash and impetuous speech made
in the heat of debate in the senate. This
much appears, and that is that the senator
charged that there were judges in Georgia
worse than criminals sentenced here
and there sent to the penitentiary, and
because he did not know him, and as to the
truth or falsity of The Looking Glass article
he could not have known.

It is some comfort to Judge Sweat
to know that the charges against him were
made by a stranger personally and a
stranger judicially, and that what little
evidence there is against him that could justify
legislative investigation, much less
impeachment, and that is the charge indirectly
made that by reason of improper
relations with the wife of a defendant in
a criminal case, he improperly admitted
himself to the bar of the court, and
thereby rendered aid to the defendant,
Crosby, to bail. This charge has not
been sustained in any particular. No
improper relations have been proven to
exist between Judge Sweat and Mrs.
Crosby and both Judge Sweat and Mrs.
Crosby have sworn that none existed.
There is no pretense of any positive
evidence to this charge and the circumstances
offered would not justify any
court, under any known rules of law, to
infer that improper relations did exist.

In the language of the strongest witness
for the prosecution (and his principal
statement is positively denied by both
Judge Sweat and Mrs. Crosby), the conduct
of Judge Sweat was 'indiscreet, but
not improper.' The evidence is absolute
and uncontradicted that Judge Sweat
did not render aid to Crosby, and that
Crosby, was admitted to bail eighteen
months before the alleged improper relations
existed, and at a time when the defendant
Crosby and his wife were both
strangers to the judge. It has further
been proven and not denied that the
proceedings to admit Crosby to bail were
in the usual ordinary manner. In addition
to this, the committee has no evidence
that Judge Sweat was in any way
connected with the prosecution and defense
of the jury and of disinterested lawyers
and spectators. It is overwhelming and
undisputed that the trial was fair
and impartial. So far as impeachment
is concerned, therefore there is nothing to
suggest it, much less to support it.

But One Valid Charge.
"4. The other charges constitute the remarkable
feature of the proceedings. They
are charges that in no way reflect on
the judicial or official conduct of the
judge. If proven true, they might reflect
upon his moral character, but not his official
character. They could not be the basis
of an impeachment. We have witnessed
in the past few days, for the first
time in the history of our government, so
far as we are informed, the spectacle of a
legislative committee investigating the
private character of a public officer. We
are not criticizing the committee. We have
asked them to investigate everything that
Senator Carter charged. We could not do
less. At the same time, the committee had
legal jurisdiction to investigate but the
one charge. The other charges made did
not constitute impeachable offenses, and
therefore could not be inquired into for
the purpose of impeachment, and more
than this the house resolution creating the
committee limited the jurisdiction of the
committee to the specific charges made in
the senate. The committee doubtless acted
upon the assumption that they should give
a wide scope to the investigation, and extend
to all avenues of information that might
lead to proof of official misconduct or
maladministration. We are glad of the
sweep of the investigation, because it has
led, in our opinion, to a complete and public
refutation of all the charges made.

"Paragraph 5. The charge that on one
occasion Judge Sweat was intoxicated on
the bench has not only not been sustained,
but has been overwhelmingly disproved.
In this connection, and in showing the trifling
character (so far as impeachment is
concerned) of the charge itself—being limited
as it is to one isolated case of intoxication
in a career of five years on the bench—we
would call attention to the fact that
our own supreme court has held that an
indictment against a justice of the peace
for being drunk while presiding in his
court is deniable, unless it sets forth
the wrong done by some official act or
omission to act, resulting from such drunkenness."
See 54 Ga. 63.

"6. The charge that Judge Sweat drank
too much champagne at a banquet is
unfortunately true and was admitted, but
if this is an impeachable offense, not only
will banquets have to be prohibited by
special statute, but the law of impeachment
will also have to be enlarged. The idea
that this unfortunate occurrence was
impeachable has already occurred to no
one, except the impeaching senator from
the thirty-first, who is presumed, from a
long course of phony and devoted living
has reached such a pure and lofty state that
the weakness of the flesh is unknown to
him. His daily and hourly prayer is, doubtless,
thanks to God, that he is not as
other men."

"7. The charge that Judge Sweat packed
a grand jury in favor of his candidate for
solicitor general has wholly failed. Four
jurors were caught. Two supported one
candidate, two supported the other
candidate. None of them talked with Judge
Sweat or knew his wishes. The recommendation
by grand jurors in this regard may be
and perhaps is, out of place, but it has
been a custom in many circuits and in our
court for them to recommend. It is no
part of their official duty, and it surely
could not be insisted that because a canvass
for this recommendation was warm,
that court should be delayed to ascertain
the political views of each man, before
catching him in a talkative mood. It is
certain that they are caught impartially.
We doubt, also, if the proposition that a
judge cannot take part in such contests
can be sustained. He is as much, and
perhaps more, interested in the personnel
of the solicitor than anyone. Upon the
proper discharge of the duties of the
solicitor general to some extent rests the
successful administration of the judge.

Indian Spring Affair.
"8. The charge that Judge Sweat insulted
a young lady at Indian Spring, if true,
is most reprehensible conduct, but it
is in no way involved in official conduct.
The language that he is charged with using
is not improper. It is not vulgar, obscene
or profane. It is only by inference or
presumption that the language used would
be improper. No indictment could be sustained
in any court for the words spoken. The
judge earnestly protested no improper
conduct or intention upon his part. His
contention is strongly supported by the fact
that the prosecution claims the words were
used in the presence of and not by three
other ladies. Another circumstance in support
of this contention is the fact admitted
that after the meeting at the spring, he
met the same ladies at that home, when
he was searching for peaches, and no
hostility or word of reproach was offered,
but on the contrary it is admitted that he
was invited to a seat. It is significant, too,
that during the three days that he remained
at the spring after this alleged insult, that

RHEUBOTTOM CASE AGAIN POSTPONED

Repeatedly Set for Trial, No Hearing
Has Yet Been Held.

MYSTERY LENDS INTEREST

Famous Prisoner Appears To Be Unconcerned About His Fate.

CASE IS COSTING THE COUNTY HEAVILY

Last Friday Rheubottom Was To
Have Been Tried, But His Counsel
Was Engaged.

The accident of time, added to the mystery
of the past life of the prisoner, has
increased public interest in the Rheubottom
case.

Last week Judge Berry was asked by
the solicitor of the city criminal court to
set a special day for the trial of Rheubottom,
as he was anxious to get the case off
the calendar, it having been repeatedly
set for trial, and each time being
postponed for a different cause. Judge
Berry agreed with the solicitor, and last
Friday named as the day for the trial.
When Friday came Judge Berry discontinued
the civil business and retained a jury
and prepared for the trial of the now
famous prisoner—made famous on account
of postponement of trial.

But Rheubottom's case did not come up
Friday. His counsel was engaged in another
case that had been prolonged over
the expected time, and the prisoner was
not brought out for trial.

"I have almost despaired of ever trying
Rheubottom," said Solicitor O'Neill yesterday.
"We have made many efforts to get
the case up, and it has been set for
hearing a number of times, but it seems
impossible for him to be tried. There
is first one thing and another to prevent
the trial, and I am inclined to believe
that it will never be reached."

"Friday was set as a special day for the
trial, and the jury of twelve men was
retained for that purpose alone. The cost
of the jury to the county was \$24, and
then there were other court costs which
are not included in this amount. I don't
know just what Rheubottom has cost the
county, but the figures by this time have
run away up, I'm sure."

It will be remembered that Rheubottom
remained in jail for many weeks before
he was given a commitment trial before
the justice of the peace. It was said at
the time that he was in jail on a misdemeanor
charge, and that he was held without
trial because a more serious charge
was against him in the United States
court. This was denied, and the prisoner
was then tried in a justice court and bound
over to the city criminal court. But here
again came the same delay, occasioned
each time by an accident of time.

Rheubottom seems to be entirely satisfied
with his confinement, and makes no
complaint that has yet reached the public
eye of his delayed trial.

Supreme Court of Georgia.
Saturday, January 16, 1897.
ATLANTA, GA. CIVIL TERM.
No. 51, Argument concluded.
No. 52, Jennie S. Bates v. British American
Assurance Company, Argued.

No. 53, American Car Company v. Atlanta
City Street Railway Company et al., Argued.
No. 54, Western and Atlantic Railroad
Company v. J. C. Morrison, Argued.
Adjourned to Monday morning at 9
o'clock.

Argument of cases of the Atlanta circuit
having taken more time than was anticipated,
the next call, previously announced
for Tuesday, is postponed to Thursday, the
18th inst.

WANTS DAMAGES FROM ROAD.

Four-Year-Old Negro Files a Suit
Against the Seaboard.

A damage suit in the sum of \$1,500 was
yesterday filed against the Raleigh and
Gaston Railroad Company and the Seaboard
and Roanoke Railroad Company, joint
lessees of the Georgia, Carolina and
Northern Railroad Company, by Willie
Adams, a fourteen-year-old negro girl,
who sues for damages on account of the
death of her mother, Anna Bell Adams,
who was killed by a special train on December
11th, near Collins' bridge.

The petition filed in the superior court
states that the woman who was killed was
crossing the tracks at a public crossing,
when she was struck by a train running at
the rate of thirty miles an hour. It is
charged that the engineer failed to blow
the whistle or ring the bell, and that the
crew of the train was negligent in not
giving the customary warning at public
crossings.

Seeds and Flowers.

The old reliable firm of W. H. Burpee &
Co., of Philadelphia, has just issued an
annual seed catalogue for 1897. Handsome
bound in rich paper covers it possesses
the charm of beauty as well as of solid
merit, and treats the subject of gardening
for the present year with minute and
interesting detail. Their catalogue of
prices for seeds and plants is also out.
The firm of Burpee & Co. is one of the
most substantial in the country and for
that reason the catalogue is held by
that firm commands itself to the confidence
of all who are interested in agriculture
and floral pursuits.

THE CARE OF GIRLS.



The period between twelve and
eighteen years of age is a critical one
with a girl. A radical change is taking
place in her life. Neglect and
ignorance then are the foundation
for disease and unhappiness. The
character, temper, habits, health are
all forming. At such a time every girl
should have the constant help and
counsel of her mother. She should
be surrounded by kindness and affection
and the most tender care and
watchfulness. It is essential, too, that her body and constitution be so
built up as to be equal to the demands made upon them at maturity.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

first attained prominence by its efficacy in assisting young women through this trying
epoch. Taken in time it insures menstrual regularity. Girls often have such symptoms
as irritability and restlessness, unaccountable fits of temper, peculiar sensations of choking
and smothering, pallor of countenance, palpitation of the heart, nervous twitchings that
suggest St. Vitus' dance, fainting spells, languor and weakness, depressed spirits, aching
limbs, back and head, feverishness, nausea and vomiting, or a capricious appetite. Then
Wine of Cardui is the best medicine to give quick, permanent relief. Whether these
alarms symptoms are apparent with the advent of menstruation or not every girl should
have Wine of Cardui to assist in forming correct
menstrual habits and to give strength when it is so
much needed. Wine of Cardui does not force a
result too soon. It assists nature in the work of
regular development. It is taken in the privacy
of home. Druggists all sell it. \$1.00 per bottle.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT, THE GRATEFUL, NOODLE MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

A TYPICAL CASE OF DELAYED MENSES.

The Sister Superior of a school for girls reported to the mother of one of
the pupils that her daughter complained constantly of headache, aching limbs,
pain in the back, restlessness at night, inability to study, weak eyes, and that she
cried much of the time without being able to tell what was the matter. The menses
had never made their appearance, and the girl was sent home. Her mother had
become acquainted with the virtues of McElree's Wine of Cardui, and although a
physician was consulted at once, she commenced giving her daughter three doses
of the Wine every day. The good effects of treatment were at once noticeable,
and in six weeks the girl returned to the convent, the menses having appeared
and with them her high spirits and good health. Her physician claimed great
credit for her restoration, but her mother gave McElree's Wine of Cardui the credit,
though she did not tell the doctor anything about having used it.

GOLD MEDAL
HAWKES
ESTABLISHED 1870
ANY STYLE OF
SPECTACLES
MADE TO ORDER
EYE GLASSES
PURE SPECTACLES
REPAIRED
BRILLIANT
PERFECT FAMOUS
12 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA.

BUTTER
FOX RIVER BUTTER IS THE BEST—WE SELL IT!
One Pound for 30 cents
Five Pound Family Tubs for \$1.40
A. W. FARLINGER
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 325-327-329 Peachtree Street.

BLOODWORTH & CO
The cutting in prices goes on. Many people are profiting daily by
buying reliable and stylish SHOES from us at half original price. No
humbug. Investigate and you will find it true. Note these prices:
Men's Shoes that formerly sold for \$4.00 now \$2.00
Men's Patent Leather Shoes that formerly sold for \$7.00 now \$4.50
Men's Shoes that formerly sold for \$3.50 now \$1.75
Men's Patent Leather Shoes that formerly sold for \$6.00 now \$3.25
Men's Shoes that formerly sold for \$3.00 now \$1.50
Ladies' Shoes that formerly sold for \$5.00 now \$2.50
Men's Shoes that formerly sold for \$4.00 now \$2.00
Ladies' Shoes that formerly sold for \$4.00 now \$2.00

CHILDREN'S SHOES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.
SEE OUR WINDOW—SHOES AT \$2.49 PAIR, WORTH \$5.00.
BLOODWORTH & CO
14 WHITEHALL STREET.

Reliable Ranges!
Wrought Steel!
Asbestos Lined!
Latest Improvements!
Finest Construction!
Most Economical!
Greatest Durability!
—FOR—
Hard or Soft Coal,
Coke or Wood.

The Right Range at the Right Price!
Coal Hods,
Coal Vases,
Fire Sets,
Wire Fender.
Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co.,
Corner Broad and Marietta Streets.

At It Early
At It Late
Eternally At It!
IS OUR MOTTO FOR THE YEAR 1897.

We have concluded to close out within the next thirty
days our tremendous stock of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mantels,
Mouldings, Turned Work, Inside Trim, Lumber. In fact,
everything in the building line. We offer first-class goods
and workmanship. We cannot move our stock to our new
plant, and must sell. Send in your plans for estimates be-
fore placing your order. Now is the time to build, if you
want bargains. Remember, we are headquarters for store
fronts, office fixtures, stairways, etc.

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TELEPHONE 389 OR 1020.

MANTELS. LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.
CAS STOVES FIXTURES IN BRASS, COPPER, GOLD AND IRON AT FACTORY PRICES.
FOR COAL, COKE, WOOD AND GAS FROM \$1 UP.
PLUMBING
By First-Class Workmen at Reasonable Prices.
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.

Religion: In the Pulpit

And Around the Fireside.

The Valley of Baca.

Dark valley—depth, still stagnant stream,
With weeping-willow trees
Weird solitude and shadow—dream
That haunt like moaning seas.
Hush, hear the voice of Sorrow speak,
The silent voice of Grief
Each subtle sound and semblance seek,
Lean on the chastening rod.
Lo, clear well-springs in desert places—
Albion the arid dell
The valley wears a smiling face,
My soul, "make it a well."
—MARION DELANA DANIEL.

Mr. J. P. O'Donnell has arranged the following programme for this morning's service at the First Baptist church:
Organ Prelude—Lemmings.
Carnet Solo—Tosetti.
Offertory—Soprano Solo—Buck—Mrs. Annie Mays Dow.
Anthem—O'Donnell.
Organ Postlude—Tosetti.
Mrs. Sheridan will sing the offertory at the evening service.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the West End Presbyterian church will furnish another of their excellent entertainments Tuesday night, January 19th, at 7:30 o'clock. The programme includes a lecture by Rev. Dr. C. L. Corwin, illustrated by stereoscopic views. The lecture is free and no collection. Everybody cordially invited, especially the young people of West End.

Rev. T. P. Bell, editor of The Christian Index, will preach at the Central Baptist church every evening this week at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. J. F. Barclay will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Barclay is one of the prominent Christian workers of the city, and his address will be of special interest. The music will be conducted by Professor B. C. Davis. All men are invited.

Arrangements have been made for a meeting of unusual interest at the railroad department Young Men's Christian Association rooms, 445 East Alabama street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It will be a union meeting for railroad men and their families and friends. Rev. C. P. Williams, pastor of the First Christian church, will address the meeting. Dr. Williams is always interesting, and has a practical way of putting truth that makes him popular with all classes. He is quite a favorite among railroad people, and will no doubt be greeted with a large crowd. The music will be led by the piano and other instruments. A welcome for all is the watchword.

Religious Notes.
Rev. Charles A. Stakely, pastor of the First church, Washington, D. C., has declined to consider the call from the committee of the Second church, Richmond, Va. It is understood that he would have accepted the call had he received assurance that the Second church would build a new house of worship higher up the city and as the committee could not give him this assurance at this time, he declined to consider the call.

Due to feeble health, Rev. Andrew Broadus, of Caroline county, Virginia, has resigned the charge of Salem Baptist church, in Caroline county, of which he has been continuously the pastor fifty years. This is a longer pastorate than that of any other Baptist minister in Virginia.

The colored Baptists of this country gave last year \$11,397 for education, \$5,329 for missions, and \$20,724 for miscellaneous purposes. They have church property to the value of \$2,042,432, and school property to the value of \$2,243,654. They publish thirty-two periodicals.

At the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, Dr. H. H. Carroll is to deliver the Gay lectures, and Dr. Carroll is to deliver the commencement address for the current year. Two rich treats are in store.

Dr. H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia, the veteran editor and preacher, is very ill with pneumonia. His friends all over the country hope for his speedy recovery.

Dr. Lansing Burrows prepares the expositions of the Sunday school lessons in the "Convention teacher" for 1897.

In order that there may be trained evangelists to plant the church army movement in the Protestant Episcopal church in different parts of the country, a house of evangelists as a training and practice home has been opened by the military director of the eastern territorial half of the United States at Church Army headquarters, in New York city, in connection with St. Bartholomew's Rescue mission, of which Colonel Bailey is the superintendent. The training home will be under his direction. Appropriate specialties in the instrumental and vocal will be taught, and practical rescue work will be done, and examples given as to the use of the Bible, leaflets in education, missionaries, and how to approach and win.

The Reputation

Which Dr. Hathaway & Co. have won by hard and honest work. They have been successful in the treatment of the true and successful specialists of the United States. In the treatment of the true and successful specialists of the United States. In the treatment of the true and successful specialists of the United States.

SPECIALTIES.
Catarrh, urinary, lungs, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion and all diseases affecting the bowels and stomach, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.
Nervousness and attendant ailments of both the young and middle-aged, the awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases, producing weakness, nervous debility, falling memory, lack of energy and confidence, and all other ailments which symptoms not necessary to mention here, uniting one for study, business and enjoyment of life.
Blood and skin diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scurf, blood taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and all troubles arising from impure state of blood completely eradicated from the system.
Ladies will receive special and careful treatment for their many ailments.
Kidney and urinary, weak back, pain in side, autonomic bladder, brackish or white sediment in the urine, frequent urination, Bright's disease, and all other diseases of the bladder of both sexes.
All persons who desire a reliable and successful treatment in the past will guarantee to every one kind, honorable and satisfactory treatment.

BEWARE of cheap and free treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. For consultation at the office or by mail. Each patient treated gives the advantage of special study and experience and a specialty is made of his or her disease. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for symptom book, No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. Send for 64-page reference book for men and women. Free. All correspondence answered promptly; business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.
Address of call on Dr. Hathaway & Co., 225 South Front Street, Atlanta, Ga. Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 1.

sinful persons, will be given by prominent experts in the work, including clergymen and laymen. There is no charge for instruction or training. Board and lodging will cost \$4 per week, or \$20 for the three months' term.

The mission boards of the various denominations propose a plan for simultaneous meetings throughout the whole country. The plan includes a sermon on missions from every pulpit, Sunday, January 19th, a midweek prayer meeting for missions, district missionary rallies in the larger cities on Thursday evening, and an interdenominational mass meeting on Friday evening.

A movement which is gathering force in Great Britain, and which has already received attention in this country, is one looking toward the gathering of an English-speaking, unsectarian religious conference, and for the setting apart of a special day for commemorating the blessings and responsibilities of the English-speaking race. Mr. Astley-Cooper seems to be the father of the suggestion. It is said that the approval of the late archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. H. P. Horton, of such a conference be held on the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Society of Friends, which occurs next year. Among those who have already given hearty approval of the plan are Dr. John Clifford, now the most eminent of Great Britain; Principal Fairbairn, of Oxford; Dr. R. F. Horton, of London; Rev. Hugh Hughes, the well-known Wesleyan preacher, and others equally prominent.

(Notices intended for this column must be handed in by 10 o'clock Saturday morning in order to secure classification.)

Methodist.
First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 2 p. m.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. A. Hemphill, superintendent.

The Boulevard Grace church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, Rev. A. C. Thomas, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m.

Merritt Avenue church, P. A. Heard, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. E. H. Frazer superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Epworth League meets Sunday at 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. E. M. Stanton, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. H. Holcomb superintendent. Bible reading and prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. R. Leichter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Peters street gospel meeting, located at 154 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Breakfast for the poor at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. T. C. Mayson superintendent. Prayers at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. J. T. Davis, Jr., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Dr. B. H. Catching superintendent.

Edgewood Methodist church, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. T. Davis, Jr., and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. H. J. Ellis. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Asa C. Candler, superintendent.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. W. L. Pierce, pastor. Preaching every second and fourth Sunday by the pastor. Preaching every third Sunday by Rev. T. R. Cook. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West End Methodist church. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Wesley chapel, north Atlanta, Rev. J. M. Wolfe, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. F. M. Aiken superintendent.

Trinity Home mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 5 p. m.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, Rev. W. J. Cotten, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m.

Park Street church, West End, Rev. John B. Robbins, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

Nellie Dodd Memorial chapel, Washington Heights, Rev. C. H. Carson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Marietta Street mission, 121 Marietta street. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Gospel meeting at 7:30 p. m. Young People's meeting 7:30 p. m. Prayer and praise meeting at 3 p. m. Sunday. John F. Barclay superintendent.

East Fair Street mission, J. S. Goodwin, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Tuesday 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m.

West Side church, Rev. T. R. Kendall, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, Junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. T. Gibson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. C. Turner superintendent. Epworth League meets 4:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

Decatur Street mission, 225 Decatur street, Rev. W. T. Bell, pastor. Regular service Sunday nights at 7:30 o'clock. Breakfast served free to the poor every Sunday morning from 9:30 to 10:30; also devotional services held at the same time. The morning services are conducted by the president of the Young Men's Prayer Association, Mr. A. J. Chapman. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. C. H. Borge superintendent.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, fourth street, Rev. Stephen H. Dimon, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by Rev. W. Welborn and L. R. Minor superintendents. Epworth League meets Sunday 2:30 p. m. Class meeting Sunday 6:30 p. m. Parsonage on Ak-Society meets Monday 7:30 p. m. Praise meeting Tuesday 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church, between Spring and Bartow streets, A. P. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. R. H. Robb. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Appointments of east Atlanta circuit for 1897. Preaching in east Atlanta on the first and second Sundays monthly at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at South Bend on the third Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

day at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at Mount Olive on the third Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at Marvin on the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Baptist.
First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. W. Landrum. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. W. Stewart, superintendent.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. C. W. Thornton, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night. Regular church prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Third Baptist church, Rev. J. D. Winchester, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Dr. A. T. Spaulding, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. W. Orr, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by S. P. A. Landrum, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. Epworth League meets Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Glimmer streets, Rev. A. W. Bealer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. P. A. Allen, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Baptist Young People's Union Tuesday and Wednesday evening and praise service Wednesday evening.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. P. J. Coolidge, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young People's Union meets Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Sixth Baptist church, Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillier, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor on the first and third Sundays. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. S. B. Towns, superintendent.

Glenn Street Baptist church, corner Glenn and Smith streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. M. O. Tynes, superintendent.

Antioch Baptist church, South Atlanta, on the McDonough road, W. H. Dorsey, pastor.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 a. m. on the second and fourth Sundays. Take Chattahoochee river car line.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. J. L. Walker, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. P. Bell, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Epworth League meets Sunday at 7:30 p. m.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. H. McGrudder, superintendent.

North Atlanta Baptist church, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmett street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street, Rev. J. C. Spinks, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. Bennett, superintendent.

Presbyterian.
First Presbyterian church, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. E. Newall, superintendent.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon and Ashby streets, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. M. J. O. Chambers, superintendent. C. McGaughey, assistant. Young People's Society meets on Friday night.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

Fourth Presbyterian church, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young People's Society meets Friday night.

Imman Park Presbyterian church. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Frank Hollingsworth. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, West Fair street, opposite Walnut street, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Associated Reform Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. R. Moore, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Barnett church, corner Hamilton and Marietta streets, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian church, Rev. R. O. Pinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Episcopal.
The Cathedral, the very Rev. A. W. Knight, dean. Holy communion at 9:30 a. m. and on the first and third Sundays 11:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon 8:30 o'clock. Choral service at 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's church, the Rev. J. N. McCormick, rector. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. and on the first Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Capitol, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. C. P. Wilcox, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock. Choral service at 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. H. L. Parry, superintendent. Sermon by Dean A. W. Knight, Industrial school Friday at 4 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur street, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. H. L. Parry, superintendent.

Christ church, Harwell, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Library distribution.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, Walter E. Jervey, superintendent. Sunday school at 4 p. m. Industrial school Saturday at 2 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. C. Court, superintendent. Sunday school at 4 p. m. Library distribution weekly.

St. Paul's, East Point. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Choir practice Saturday at 7:30 p. m.

Church of the Incarnation, Gordon avenue, near Lee street, Rev. Willis E. Eide, D. D., rector. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning service and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evensong and sermon at 4 o'clock.

Universalist.
First Universalist church, Phillips & Crew music hall, 27 Peachtree street—Rev. W. H. McGlaughlin, D. D., pastor. Sunday

school at 9:30. Sermon, "What is Religion?" at 11 a. m. Y. P. C. U. meeting, "Number One," J. P. Fincher, leader, at 6:30 p. m. Sermon, "The Purpose of God With It Be Accomplished," at 7:30 p. m. The pastor will exchange pulpits with Rev. H. L. Vezzey, of Hartman and Knoxville, Tenn., who will preach at both services. All invited.

Congregational.
Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—Rev. R. V. Atkinson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. with sermon by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Watson Fuller, superintendent. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Ladies' Union Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational church will hold its regular services on Sunday in the hall corner Marietta street and Pondera avenue. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Jensen. Junior Endeavor meeting at 6:30 p. m. Sunday school 2 p. m.

Christian.
West End Christian church—A. E. S. L. don, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meeting at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

First Christian church, opposite court-house and East Main street—Dr. C. J. Williamson, pastor. Regular service will be held today. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor meets Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Unitarian.
Church of Our Father, corner of Church and Forsyth streets—Rev. W. S. Vail, the pastor, will preach on the subject, "The Christ of St. Paul," in the evening. Mr. Vail will discuss the history of the Christ of St. Paul, in the evening. "Were Adam and Eve Types of the First Men and Women?" will be the subject of the evening. Young People's Union meets Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

First English Lutheran.
Services at the Young Men's Christian Association at 9:30 a. m. on Sunday. By L. K. Probst. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Adventist.
Services at the Seventh Day Adventist church, at 507 Fair street, every Saturday and Sunday. Preaching with Testimonies by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Salvation Army.
Salvation Army, 125 Marietta street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Christian Science.
Christian Science—Services at 10:45 a. m. at the Grand building.

Lutheran.
St. John's German Lutheran church, Rev. F. H. Meuschke, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Spiritualism.
The Society of Spiritual Science will hold their regular Sunday service at the K. of P. hall, corner of Forsyth and Alabama streets, at 11 a. m. The subject of the service will be "The History of the National Spiritualists Association," with lectures, singing with Testimonies, assisted by Mrs. Gabeau. Services will commence promptly at 7:30 p. m. All welcome. Seats free.

Colored.
St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church, Auburn avenue and Butler streets, Rev. D. M. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Friendship Baptist church, corner Mitchell and Jackson streets, Rev. J. C. Cobb, A. B., pastor. Sunday school 9 a. m.

Death of Mr. Adolph Louis.
An Estimable Man of Atlanta Dies of Pneumonia.
The friends of Mrs. Marie Dessau Louis will be pained to learn that her husband Mr. Adolph H. Louis, after a severe illness of six weeks, died at his home, No. 66 West Fifty-sixth street, in New York city, Monday night, January 11th.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!
Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous membranes, and may affect the head, throat, stomach or bowels. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this ever prevalent malady.

Southern Railway Change of Schedule.
Southern railway will change schedule, effective Sunday, January 17th, and thereafter, between Atlanta and Columbus, Ga., to leave Atlanta 6:30 a. m. and 4:35 p. m., returning, trains arrive from Columbus 10:40 a. m. and 9:25 p. m. Other trains arrive and depart usual depot, Atlanta, as at present. Jan 16-21

Manson Wilson Makes a Change.
Mr. Manson Wilson, for many years buyer and manager of the shoe department of J. M. High & Co., is now connected with the popular shoe house of John M. Moore, where he will be glad to see and serve his many friends.

ED. C. BROWN JNO. D. ALLEN J.M. BLOODWORTH
Bloodworth & Co.
STAMPED ON A SHOE IS A
GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION

Reflect on This.
Our stock of winter shoes is largely in excess of what it should be. We must convert them into cash. We are selling them at a SACRIFICE to do this.

We will not carry them over to next season. You are careless of your own interest if you buy shoes before looking at ours.

We Will Not Quote Prices.....
Just bear in mind, we are selling better shoes at a lower price than any house in Atlanta.

Bloodworth & Co.
14 Whitehall Street.

Torturing Rheumatism.

The busiest and most useful men are not always exempt from sickness. Especially are they liable to be attacked and completely disabled by that most annoying and painful ailment—Rheumatism. Men in all walks of life are subject at any time to be seized with this disease, and besides the great bodily pain, there is almost unbearable mental anguish at the thought of having one's strength and vigor gradually supplanted by a condition of utter helplessness. Under the effects of Rheumatism, the strongest men become the weakest, and the most useful are robbed of their usefulness.

Mr. J. A. LeSeur has lived in Atlanta, Ga., for years, and some of the prettiest residences and most substantial business blocks of that city are monuments to his skill as an architect and builder.



Mr. J. A. LeSeur.

But like many other busy men, Mr. LeSeur was overtaken by Rheumatism and soon his strength gave way to a condition of helplessness. This dread disease produced more agony, he says, than can well be described. "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism, and often felt as if a small piece of my spine had been taken out, also as if a fragment of bombshell had passed through my left hip. When I would sit down, I could not straighten up for several minutes, and then only at the expense of great pain. I could get absolutely no relief, though many remedies were tried. Someone recommended S. S. S., and I was almost in despair when I began to use it. In three days, however, I was so greatly relieved that I felt very little inconvenience from the rheumatism. The disease grew less painful as I continued the S. S. S., and very soon disappeared entirely. S. S. S. also proved to be a fine tonic, as I now have more appetite, and feel better than ever before, in my life. I cannot say too much in praise of S. S. S."

Rheumatism is a condition of the blood which has baffled the doctors, and it is a peculiarity that those who once have it are sure to always be subject to its attacks from time to time. The reason of this is that the doctors are only able to give temporary relief, but cannot rid the system of the disease permanently. S. S. S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is the only real blood purifier for real blood troubles, such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Cancer, Eczema, Catarrh, Tetters, Contagious Blood Poison, etc. When S. S. S. once forces a disease from the system it never returns. Our valuable books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

IF YOU have any rheumatism, or in or out of the system, consult the only reliable medicine, Woodbury, 127 W. 42nd St., N. Y. City. Only a "trial" will convince you. The "Faint" Book. It is pure. Send 10 cents for "Faint" Book and sample of either Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and Ammunition; Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons. A Perfect Variety Store.
Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market price. Terms cash.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. UNDERMUSLINS



Remember, we are not concerned or interested in any excessive stocks of special products, or aggregation of left-overs that need customers, but have gathered diligently the brightest

E. M. BASS & CO. SLAUGHTERING THEIR \$60,000 STOCK!

In a very short time we will have to turn our store over to other parties. We must sell out our present stock. We are going to make prices to move 'em. This is no idle talk as we will in a few weeks discontinue business in Atlanta. It will pay you to anticipate your wants and buy goods while you can get them at present prices. Remember everything in our house must go, and here are a few of the

PREVAILING PRICES

Good Quality Staple Gingham	2 1/2c	Yard wide bleached Lonsdale	5 1/2c	Best plain and barred Crinolins	5c	Hair Pins.....	On
Best Standard Prints	3 1/2c	Good 10-4 bleached Sheetings	12 1/2c	Best grade kid finished Cambrics	2 1/2c	Paper Pins.....	Table
Flagg's yard wide Cambrics,	6 1/2c	16c quality Checked Nainsook	5c	Fine quality dotted Curtain Swisses	10c	Needles.....	at
(As good as Lonsdale.)		Gilbert's best Selesias and Peralines	6 1/2c	45 inch all wool Dress Flannels	19c	100 yd. Spool Silks.....	1 cent
Cheese Cloth in every color	2 1/2c	40 inch best Rustle Taffeta	7 1/2c	Red all wool Twilled Flannels	12 1/2c	200 yd. Spool Cotton.....	
40 inch fine white Lawns	4 1/2c	Best quality Grass Cloth	5c	Zephyr, split and whole, all shades	2 1/2c	Hand Curlers	3c
Good bleached Canton Flannel	3 1/2c	Best patent Hooks and Eyes	2 1/2c	Knitting Ball Cotton, all colors	2 1/2c	Kid Curlers	4c
						Hand Mirrors	10c

AT NEW YORK COST!

Table Linens, Hosiery,
Underwear, Gloves.

AT LESS THAN NEW YORK COST!

Black and Colored Dress Goods,
Capes and Jackets Blankets,
Comforts.

AT NEW YORK COST!

Corsets, Lace Curtains,
Linings and Findings.

AT LESS THAN NEW YORK COST!

White and Red Flannels,
Silks, Dress Timmings.

AT NEW YORK COST!

White Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Men's Furnishing Goods.

An extra force of salespeople engaged to serve the crowds---Store opens at 7:30 a. m. As we are forced to close out our stock we have cut deep in the price of every article in our place. Be on hand and get your share of these grand bargains. Goods must go as our store has been leased to other parties.

E. M. BASS & CO.

Out-of-town merchants should join the crowds
and take advantage of this sale. YOU CAN
SAVE BIG MONEY!

E. M. BASS & CO.

WHEELER HAS CLAIM

Theatrical Manager Goes to Court with
His Grievances.

SAYS MUCH MONEY IS DUE HIM

Yesterday He Filed an Application
in the Superior Court Asking
for a Receiver.

Jack Wheeler, the theatrical manager, and W. D. Smith, the theater owner, will probably settle the partnership business in the courts, and some day litigation is expected to result from the application that was filed yesterday morning in the superior court asking for a receiver for the business that has been transacted by the partners under a verbal contract which is alleged to have been made several weeks ago.

Manager Jack Wheeler, through his attorney, Mord Zooto, has filed an interesting petition in the superior court against his partner, W. D. Smith, owner of the Imperial theater. In his application Manager Wheeler asks that W. D. Smith be enjoined from interfering with the partnership rights, that a receiver be appointed to demand of Mr. Smith all cash on hand arising from the several performances after the payment of all actual expenses; that the receiver demand of him all of the papers, books and properties that may be in his hands; that Mr. Smith account to the petitioner for the interest in the business; and that the receiver have authority to book any and all paying attractions that he may secure.

The application was presented Judge Lumpkin in open court, and he set the case for a hearing before him in chambers on next Thursday, in the meantime enjoining Mr. Smith from disposing of the one-half of the business which is claimed by Manager Wheeler.

Manager Wheeler shows in his petition that he made a verbal contract with Mr. Smith several weeks ago, which provided that Mr. Smith should divide the profits equally with him after all expenses had been paid, Manager Wheeler giving to Mr. Smith his theatrical experience and Mr. Smith paying the expenses. Under this agreement Wheeler says he secured the "White Crook" company, which made money for the house and the company as well, and that he received his one-half interest at the close of the performances.

It is also shown that Flagg's female minstrels were engaged by Manager Wheeler to play on a percentage of 25-60.

Wheeler says after securing the attraction he went to Macon, where he was the interest of the business, and when he returned he found that Mr. Smith had signed the contract with the manager of the minstrel company, leaving him out in the cold.

Wheeler says he has acted in good faith and secured board for the actors and actresses, thinking all the time that Mr. Smith had signed the contract individually for the partnership.

It is charged by Wheeler that the profits arising from the minstrel company have been large, and he asks that Mr. Smith pay him one-half of the profits under the terms of the contract which he alleges he had with Mr. Smith and under which he says he has been working for the Imperial house.

MISSING HEIRS AND KINDRED IN 1896.

In the course of a year some thousands of advertisements appear in the "Argon" columns of the press, inquiring for missing heirs, legatees and others. These notices, which are often of a most romantic character, have a peculiar fascination even for people who have no "expectations."

Vacant successions await the heirs of Edith Harrison, widow of F. Bockel, and her children, who were found dead near Brussels, supposed to have been murdered; and considerable property is due to the next-of-kin of John Laddy, formerly of Cavan, and late of San Francisco. Miss Kate Norris, of Dublin, deceased in 1834, is supposed to have died without any rela-

tions; and the heirs of Miss Margaret Middlemiss, of Musselburgh, are missing. H. J. Masters, of Hull, last heard of in 1834, has become entitled to funds through the death of his parents; the brothers of Smyth Morrison, who died in India in 1836, are sought; also the descendants of Rowland Cooper, who died in London in 1823. The residue of the estate of Mrs. Isabel Pyffe, formerly of Bombay, deceased in 1852, has, in the absence of heirs, fallen to her majesty the queen; and the "non-nazam" children of his late highness, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, are inquired for. The descendants of Dr. J. J. Adolphus, of Germany, are entitled to share in the estate of a London merchant, who died nearly 200 years ago; and £7,000 has become due to the next-of-kin of Mary Hendry, who was living in 1877. T. J. Hull, who left England for Australia in 1834, is entitled to freehold property; the children of Caroline Day, who died at Lexington in 1874, are sought; and legacies are due to the brother and sister of Mary J. Caldwell, who went to America in 1856.

The proceeds of the sale of a freehold estate in Cheshire await James Kiley, who left England in 1833; the sons of Donald MacRae, of Gravesend, who died in 1831, are wanted; and Francis Lucas, of 279, rue, who went to sea many years ago, is a missing legatee. News is wanted of William Linford, on whose arm is tattooed a skull and cross-bones, and who left for America in 1835; and the children of Adolphus Oram, who died in an infirmary in 1831, are missing. William Jeffery, of Philadelphia, last heard of in 1834, and Emma Jeffery, who disappeared thirty years ago, are both inquired for; while A. R. Reeve, decorative painter, said to have gone to America in 1839, is entitled to funds, and J. C. Golden, who in 1831 was in the employment of a baker, may share in the residuary estate of a lady recently deceased. Mary A. Charlesworth, of York in 1834, is interested in the estate of her father; and it is again notified that £2,325 is due to the unknown heirs of John Kenny, who died abroad. Information is wanted of James Blair, who, on a voyage from Leith to London, fell overboard; and particulars are required as to securities belonging to a clergyman drowned in the wreck of the "Diamond Castle." Claimants may benefit to extent of upwards of £2,000, arising from the estate of Commodore Michael Stackpole, of Limerick, who died in 1846; the children of Harriet E. Gaw, deceased in Liverpool in 1873, are wanted; also the descendants of Thomas Jeffery, who died en route from India nearly 100 years ago. The sons of William Platt, of London in 1785; Charles Gore, of 182, are called for; and F. S. Capon, who left England in 1832, is interested in a legacy of £1,000. Other missing beneficiaries include Eliza Ballantine, who went to Australia twenty-five years ago; Agnes A. Russell, or Bradshaw, of Glasgow in 1832; William Bellow, formerly of Northam, North Devon; Thomas Dowle, of Tasmania, forty years ago; and A. L. Oldfield, last heard of at Sydney.

Many persons are inquired for by the courts of chancery. These include J. B. Crabtree, who left Yorkshire in 1827; James Kearns, who emigrated to New York prior to 1835; G. Sandy, last seen at Manchester in 1832; David Henry and Peter Lawson, of Nova Scotia in 1847; Henry A. Morgan, last heard of in South Africa in 1830; T. B. Horsman, who went to Australia in 1834; the next-of-kin of W. D. Overton, of Swindon, Gloucestershire; W. N. Cornock, of Birmingham, last seen in 1830; the next-of-kin of T. H. Hake, of King's Lynn, who died in 1845; L. W. Boode, said to have died in Demerara in 1833; and J. T. Boode, probably deceased in Germany in 1833.

The next-of-kin or representatives are sought of John Lowe, of Boston, Lincolnshire, who died in 1722; Miss Sophia Collett, of London in 1785; Charles Gore, of London in 1787; John Collins, who died in Limerick in 1846; Henry Bridge, of Manchester, deceased in 1832; James Brander, late British vice consul at Lisbon in 1827; W. F. Preston, of Rolleston, who died in 1721; Major General D. Ballingall, who retired in 1838; and D. A. N., who was transported to Sydney in 1833.

Persons are inquired for by the courts of chancery. These include J. B. Crabtree, who left Yorkshire in 1827; James Kearns, who emigrated to New York prior to 1835; G. Sandy, last seen at Manchester in 1832; David Henry and Peter Lawson, of Nova Scotia in 1847; Henry A. Morgan, last heard of in South Africa in 1830; T. B. Horsman, who went to Australia in 1834; the next-of-kin of W. D. Overton, of Swindon, Gloucestershire; W. N. Cornock, of Birmingham, last seen in 1830; the next-of-kin of T. H. Hake, of King's Lynn, who died in 1845; L. W. Boode, said to have died in Demerara in 1833; and J. T. Boode, probably deceased in Germany in 1833.

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Continued from Page Six.

formed, the convent chapel was filled with notably prominent people, and the story is told that Horace Greeley stood in the rear of the choir aisle, an individual having serious moment when the sanctuary bells rang out, had pressed tight down on his ears that characteristic snout hat. "But," said the one telling the incident, "as he stood there, fearless, independent and sturdy, there were tears in the old man's eyes as he looked steadily in front at the kneeling figure of his white-robed daughter." Many such scenes are as indelibly printed in the history of the old convent as are the pictures that hang on the chapel walls.

Miss Greeley's graduation with honor from the convent, and her debut in New York society were events in the social world, and she the subject of general admiration. While still enjoying the first years of her young ladyhood, her individual loveliness and distinction attracted the attention of Colonel Nicholas Smith, a well-known figure in southern as well as New York society.

Deeply impressed with her at first sight, he expressed to those about him the determination to win her. While she pleased him by her beauty and her social graces, his suavity and grace distinguishing him as the cultivated man of the world, at once accorded him favor. Their engagement followed, and soon the wedding day came.

Mrs. Smith's Sad Death.
To Europe Colonel Smith took his bride, and after a long tour in the continent returned to New York. They were residing at the old Greeley homestead, "Chautauque," where the Smiths were suddenly stricken with malignant diphtheria, and died when her baby daughter, called Ida, was only four weeks old, and the two other children, Florence and Nikola, were but toddling babies.

For a time after their mother's death they were under the loving care of their father, and then of the mother's sister, a brilliant society woman, now residing near the old home at Chautauque, the domestic wife of an Episcopal clergyman.

Later Colonel Smith came south, and desiring the health and vigor of his children made a home for them in an old country homestead in Kentucky, where, with a faithful nurse and the love and care of the lady owning the home, they passed the first days of their childhood.

Subsequently Colonel Smith made his residence in New York, and appreciating that his children should be brought up in the land of their birth, he brought from Kentucky his only son, Horace Greeley, a boy of twelve years, and "Nikola," the little girl, to the city of New York, at once to the convent, where her mother's friends received her with open arms and she clung as if by inherited devotion to "Mother's" friends.

She was as quiet as an old picture the day she came, and wore such a long blue broadcloth cloak and old red bonnet. Little dark curls fell over her temples; she had deep mother's eyes, and serious eyes, and possessed of remarkable intelligence. A little black uniform was soon made for her. She entered the convent routine, but soon the little girl of her own age, and selected her friends from among the big girls, as she called them, of the higher classes. She evinced an unusual taste for reading and often started her hearers with her well expressed appreciation of books apparently beyond her comprehension, but read to her by her father.

Had Greeley's Traits.
There were in the little girl, said those who knew, many of the traits of her illustrious grandfather, and her way of talking was one complex and unusually developed in child life.

She worshiped her father, and seemed to appreciate the reverses coming to his luck of business success, and the loss of her mother's inheritance, she bore toward him a sympathetic and protecting air.

Like so many men apparently created for something great, he seemed to succeed at nothing. He lacked business capacity, and mismanaged the money that came into his hands.

Of his handsome face and figure, his always faultless attire, many people knew, and the name of "Adonis" Smith was well known in the minds of many as any other.

It was by that name I first heard him called. I hung far out the library window at the convent that I might admire the handsome personage—"the man," as a schoolmate told me, "who Queen Victoria said was the handsomest American she had ever seen."

This day he had with him another little girl, the baby one, we had been expecting from Kentucky.

But she did not appear in the recreation room that night with her sister Nikola, who entertained the girls with her little sister's fright of everything and everybody she saw.

Never having known anything but the noises that belong to the life of a country home, she was awed by the massive walls of the convent, while the chapel bell tolling made her shudder like a little dithering bird. Cakes and candies were offered her in vain, and all hopes of quieting her were given up when "Madame" appeared.

While she spoke to the little girl she had never seen before, she seemed to have the desired effect, the fearful eyes opened with almost a glance of recognition of wonder.

The little hand was unconsciously folded in the hands of the nurse, and the little girl fell asleep, her blond head resting on the shoulder of her mother's faithful friend.

Soon she grew accustomed to the convent life and selected as her boon companion among the older girls the only southern girl in the school, and herein was a subject of the greatest warfare.

The affinity was probably the kindred southern drawl that Kentucky would naturally recognize in Georgia, said the girl from the west, who rolled her "r" with the harshness the scissors grinder does his machine.

In the two little sisters there was not the greatest difference in their personal appearance, their tastes and ideas, not in their ways.

In Nikola, the elder, there was the tenacity of opinion on any subject in which her little mind became interested, and a love of argument that was never satisfied. She was clever never to admit any discussion in which she was not fully capable to cope with her antagonist. Her bitterness toward the south seemed unnatural, and her innate contempt of southern people was amusing to those perceiving it. Before she was more than twelve she was well up on United States history and equipped for argument on any subject it presented.

The Little Girl Ida.
But the little sister, Ida, gentle, loving and yielding, had essentially the southern nature. She knew nothing of history, but impulsively was southern in sympathies, and without knowing the "whys" and "wherefores" would contradict her older sister when she heard any reflections directed toward the south or southern characters.

Running to her southern friend at the most inopportune time, she would hiss out: "Nikola says Jeff Davitt was petticoats and a thin bonnet once, did he?"

During her life and selected as her boon companion among the older girls the only southern girl in the school, and herein was a subject of the greatest warfare. The affinity was probably the kindred southern drawl that Kentucky would naturally recognize in Georgia, said the girl from the west, who rolled her "r" with the harshness the scissors grinder does his machine.

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New York. Nikola almost grown and the little Ida what she used to long to be—"a big girl." ISMA DOOLY.

At the Reception.
An informal art reception will be given by the Misses Kincaid and Hutchins in the parlors of the Washington seminary on Tuesday, the 18th, from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all lovers of art.

Camilla Urso.
Probably the greatest triumph of Camilla Urso's eventful musical life was met with in San Francisco, where she instituted and gave a great musical festival just after she had returned to the concert stage after the death of her husband.

At that time no regular choral societies in San Francisco, and to secure a chorus she had to call together from the towns in California and Nevada, and to set them all at their practice lessons. A very large orchestra had to be engaged and drilled, a public interest in the festival excited, and all had to be done from the very beginning. The festival was a great musical event, and did more to create an interest in music in that state than anything that has ever been done. Many of the choral societies at work there date their inspiration and birth from Camilla Urso's example and enthusiasm. The festival lasted five days and the attendance was estimated 15,000. There was a chorus of 1,200, an orchestra of over 200 musicians and on two days there was a chorus of 2,000 public school children. The festival was given for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association, of San Francisco, but at Mrs. Urso's risk, and the share of the profits given to the association amounted to \$7,000. At the benefit concert tendered to Mrs. Urso immediately after the festival, the enthusiasm was something to be remembered. At the end of her solo they threw so many bouquets and wreaths upon the stage that she was surrounded by a mass of flowers four feet high, a flattering, but rather embarrassing wealth of good will. Mme. Urso plays here in the third Metropolitan concert.

SAMPLES GIVEN FREE
Dr. Blosser's Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma Cure.

APPLY AT OUR OFFICES

Or Write To Us for a Free Trial Sample of Our Medicine.

We have a remedy that will do what no other known remedy will. Physicians, and the advertisers of proprietary remedies alike, must admit that they cure but a small per cent of cases of catarrh of the respiratory tract. The public knows this to be true.

Certainly there ought to be somewhere in nature's laboratory a true remedy for this, the most prevalent of diseases. We have found that remedy. It is smoked in a pipe—contains no tobacco—is pleasant and harmless and makes permanent cures. A number of prominent citizens of Atlanta, and multitudes all over the country have been cured. We will show the original certificates to prove this to anyone asking to see them.

Besides the evidence of what it has done for others, we will give or mail to any sufferer who will write to or call at our offices a trial sample absolutely free; or will give one month's treatment for \$1.

Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son, 12 and 13 Grant building, corner Broad and Marietta streets (second floor), Atlanta, Ga.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

On account of the United States field trials to take place at West Point, Miss., January 17th to 23d, the Southern railway will sell excursion tickets at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale January 17th to 23d, good for return passage fifteen days from date of sale, unless otherwise specified.

For information apply to any agent of the Southern railway. Ticket office corner Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. Jan 15-21

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PULITZER BUYS A COTTAGE
NEW YORK WORLD OWNER HAS A HOME ON JEKYL ISLAND.

Editor Pays \$45,000 for the Furness Cottage and Spends \$1,000 a Week in Living.

Brunswick, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Furness, of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday, and have taken apartments at the Jekyll Island Club house. This disclosed the fact that the Furness cottage had been sold to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer.

The purchase of this cottage is an indication of Mr. Pulitzer's intention to make Jekyll Island his permanent winter home. For several seasons he has been renting cottages, and it was considered his intention to build this year. Everything points to a growing fondness for Jekyll by Mr. Pulitzer.

It is unquestionably true that his presence there is enjoyed by everyone. In the clubhouse and on the grounds the superior qualities of the man show themselves without restraint. His associates are few, but of the most cultured. His acquaintance is more sought for than the average member. To those who know him he is very cheerful and talkative. Visitors for the day on Jekyll Island are not permitted to disturb the guests unnecessarily, and particularly in the case of Mr. Pulitzer. But however reserved and exclusive he may be to others, newspaper men are kindly received. Particularly is this true of young men, and before leaving his place Mr. Pulitzer almost invariably refers to the struggles of his younger days in the newspaper field. In temperament he is nervous and apparently excitable.

He visits Jekyll for rest and comfort. Heretofore cottages for him came high. Fifteen hundred dollars for a season of six weeks was the rent roll. The Furness cottage cost him \$45,000. The interest on the amount invested and expenses attached to transporting and maintaining his stable of six horses and equipments, retinue of servants, etc., will run his season's enjoyment up to about \$5,000, or an average of \$1,000 per week.

Two days before the closing of his last visit to the island a government contractor's dredge boat came into Jekyll sound. It commenced work, and the puffing engine and clanking machinery made a disagreeable noise. Mr. Pulitzer was annoyed. Mr. Pulitzer's cottage. He stood it about one hour and then sent his secretary to the foreman in charge and offered \$100 for the boat to be towed to the mainland and departure. The offer was accepted, and quiet reigned again on the water.

The Pulitzer chief has more worry than any man of the household staff. He never knows what his employer is going to eat an hour in advance of meals. Consequently the larger has to be constantly on hand with solids and liquids. Mr. Pulitzer is a moderate but fastidious eater. The most of his money goes for horses, servants and having a well-stocked kitchen with a high-priced chef. He, like many others, is liberal with the servants' tips.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

Southern Railway Daily Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Commencing January 18th on train 14 leaving Atlanta at 11:30 p. m. the Southern railway will resume daily sleeping car service between Atlanta and Brunswick. This car will be placed in union depot Atlanta at 9:30 o'clock p. m. for the reception of passengers. Northbound car arriving at Atlanta at 5:30 a. m. will remain in the depot Atlanta until 7:30 a. m.

Reservations may be secured in advance at Southern railway ticket office, corner Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

The KIMBALL HOUSE

Opposite Union Station. Atlanta, Ga. No Baggage. The largest, best appointed and most liberally managed Hotel in the city. The Famous Resort of the

TOURIST, Transient and Commercial

TRAVEL THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

All Modern Improvements. Cuisine and Service First Class.

American and RAJA RESTAURANT

European Plan Under the management of Miss F. Dodge.

JOS. THOMPSON, Proprietor;

GEO. W. SCOVILLE, Mgr.

Canaries. Parrots.

Will receive on Monday direct from Germany five hundred German Harts Mountain Canaries, which we guarantee to be fine singers, only \$3 each, females \$1 each. Parrots from \$5 to \$25 each, good talkers. Send your orders in at once and we will select you a fine bird. McMillan's, 35 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Jan 15-21

TO BEGIN MONDAY

Contractor Hazen Will Break Dirt on the Jail Lot Tomorrow.

BIG FORCE OF HANDS TO WORK

First Shipment of Iron and Steel Is Expected from Pittsburgh in a Few Days.

Work on the new jail will begin bright and early tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock, and a large force of hands will be busy engaged on the foundations this week. Contractor L. P. Hazen has been very busy in making the detailed arrangements for the work since his arrival in the city several days ago, and it was not until yesterday afternoon that everything was in readiness to begin Monday morning.

While the jail lot requires but little surface grading, there is a good deal that must be done before the masons are ready to begin laying the stone foundation. The ground must be surveyed and measured and other preliminary work is necessary to be accomplished at once.

In a few days the first shipment of iron and steel frame work will be received. This material comes direct from Pittsburgh, where the work is being done in the large rolling mills and machine shops. As soon as the walls of the foundation are started, the iron and steel framing will be placed in position, and will be made a part of the work.

The jail lot is situated on the east side of South Butler street, between the Georgia railroad and the factory of the Swift's Specific company. The property was formerly owned by the Georgia railroad, but was purchased by the county at the time so many protests were filed by citizens who objected to the construction of the jail on the Pryor street lot adjoining the courthouse.

"The location of the jail on the Butler street lot will cause no objection and will injure no one's property," said Commissioner Forrest Adair yesterday, who is also chairman of the committee on public buildings. "The jail will be an advantage to the city, and the building will be a landmark. The front of the building will give no indication of a jail, as the offices and residence of the jailer will be in that portion of the building. It will be one of the largest and most complete in the south, and will be just what the county needs."

Contractor Hazen says he will carry on the work continuously, and has no fear but that the building will be completed and delivered to the commissioners on the last day of the year.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

The KIMBALL HOUSE

Opposite Union Station. Atlanta, Ga. No Baggage.

KEELY KEELY KEELY

KEELY COMPANY'S Good business methods have demonstrated to the trade that for fair dealings, good values and low prices they are unexcelled. Our noted honesty and fairness in business transactions have gained for us an enviable reputation among competitors in our respective lines, and established for them, among the trading public, a patronage that is permanent—not alone in the city of Atlanta, but throughout the state of Georgia. . . .

NEW ARRIVALS IN

Colored Dress Goods!

AT ABOUT **ONE-HALF** THEIR VALUE.ARRIVED
SATURDAY
EVENING

68 pieces Wool Novelties, 40 inches.19c
55 pieces Fancy Mixtures, 40 inches.29c
60 pieces French Outings, 42 inches.50c
47 pieces Silk and Wool Mixtures, 38 inches.59c
33 pieces new Tailorings, 54 inches.75c

THESE ARE UNEXCEPTIONAL VALUES

Muslin Underwear.

Our January Sales of Underwear are surprising even ourselves. We expected great things, but the real results are greater. Three points emphasize the worth of this offering:

THE NOVELTY OF DESIGNS.
THE FULLNESS OF EACH GARMENT.
THE MERITORIOUS VALUES.

Not a garment is shown which is old style.
Not a garment offered which is skimpy.
Not a price asked which can be matched.

Corset Covers.

Cambric, round neck, felled seams.15c
Tuck fronts, narrow edges, pearl buttons.25c
Both round and V yokes, embroidered.50c
Platt Val Trimmed, embroidery inserted.75c
Point d'Paris Trimmed, ribbon drawn.\$1.00

Up to \$5.00 Each.

Ladies' Drawers.

Stout Muslin, wide hem, with tucks.25c
Hemstitched Effects, tuck clusters.35c
Ten different styles, embroidery trimmed.50c

Up to \$3.00 a Pair.

Gowns at 50c.

6 different styles, rolling collars, tucked yokes and sleeves, embroidered frills.50c
10 distinct styles lace and embroidery trimmed, round and V necks.75c
30 styles Special Gowns, which can't be matched for style or quality.\$1.00

Up to \$6.00 Each.

To make your own Underwear is a loss of time.

New Embroideries.

Here we have no competition! We continue our Colossal Introduction Sale of

Exclusive styles Swiss Embroideries,
Novelty effects in Nainsook Embroideries,
Ecrú and White Embroidered Mulls,
Fine Embroidered Cambric Sets,
Flouncings, Insertions and All-Over,
And the latest High Novelties in Colors.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, with solid white feet, pair 12½c, 25c and.33½c
Gents' Shaw Knit Half Hose, medium weight, 15c pair; heavy weight.16½c
Children's Fast Black and Chocolate Colored Hose, fine French Ribbed, pair.25c
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Fleece Lined Hose, fast black, pair.25c
Gents' Cashmere Half Hose, gray and black, pair.25c

Special Monday

Bed Spreads, hemmed, full size.98c
Spreads, extra size, extra special.\$1.25

BARGAINS CLOAKS, FURS AND WRAPS!
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND ROBES!
WOOLEN UNDERWEAR for BOTH SEXES!
ABSOLUTE

All Winter Goods of Every Character are Marked at Prices That Will Move Them

KEELY COMPANY

DRY GOODS! SHOES! CARPETS!

Dougherty & Murphy
74-76 WHITEHALL ST.

Now

Is the Time to Buy Dry Goods!
Take Advantage of Our . . .

Great Cut-Price

Sacrifice Sale for January!

Our loss is your gain. We have cut prices throughout the house. Every Department in our Store is filled with bargains. This Cut-Price Sale of ours for January is a big success. Everybody is taking advantage of it. Read our prices in this "ad" and come and see the goods for yourself.

Black Dress Goods

Very Attractive Values.

\$1.00 yard for Priestley's black silk Henriettas, 40 inches wide; former price was \$1.50.
44-inch black silk finish Henriettas, were \$1.25 yard, now.89c
87c yard for 46-inch black silk finish French Serge, never sold less \$1.25 yard.
44-inch wide black silk Henrietta, originally \$1.00, reduced.65c
Wide Waled Serge, full 44-inch wide, usual price 75c yard, our price.47c
50c 46-inch all-wool English Serge, very cheap.33c
All 80c yard black broadened Dress Goods in Serge and Mohair effects go at.55c
10 pieces 38-inch all-wool Serge in black and colors, special price per yard.24c
200 remnants Black Dress Goods in lengths from 2 to 7 yards, One-half price

Colored Dress Goods.

Our prices on goods in this department will interest the closest buyers.
40-inch Novelty Dress Goods in pretty combinations of colors; were marked from 60c to 75c yard, all one price.47c
See the 38-inch All-Wool Serge we are selling for 24c. It is an eye-opener.
75c yard 44-inch wide wale Serge; nothing like it ever sold at this price before.47c
65c yard new style Shepherd Plaids in blue and white, 40 in. wide, now marked.39c
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
Our Linen Department is complete in every detail. The quality of our goods and our low prices are winning us the trade.
1 case of standard Apron Gingham—they are the 5c yard kind—for.28c

Silks.

200 short lengths of plain, broadened and two-tone Silks, in both black and colors, go in this sale at.Half price
One-third off on price of all Silks. We must reduce the stock.

Dress Skirts.

Prices knifed in this department.
\$3.25 All-Wool Skirts, nicely lined and bound, reduced now to.\$2.50
\$4.00 handsome broadened Skirt, lined throughout and bound with velvet braid; to close.\$3.00
\$2.98 figured Mohair Skirts, now marked.\$2.00

Gloves.

Judging from the quantity of Kid Gloves we have sold for the past ten days, we begin to think everybody buys their Kid Gloves of us.
\$1.25 Kid Gloves, in all the popular shades and new styles.\$1.00
Men's, Boys' and Ladies' 35c Cashmere Gloves for.25c

Big Reduction on All Hosiery.

12½c pair, Ladies' and Misses' Hose, now, pair.8c
10c Ladies' fast black and seamless Hose, pair.12½c
35c pair Ladies' silk-finish Hermsdorf dye Hose, pr.23c
75c pair Ladies' silk Hose, special price.47c

Embroideries.

New lot Hamburg Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries received. All 10c Embroidery.5c
Hamburg Embroidery in beautiful designs, 9 in. wide, for 12½c
12 in. wide Nainsook Embroidery, will be sold at.7c
Lot pretty Linen Laces will be sold at a very low price.

Comforts and Blankets.

No room for them. They must be sold.
75c Comforts for.46c
\$1.25 Comforts reduced to.96c
\$1.25 10-4 Blankets now.75c
All \$5.00 pair Blankets to close.\$3.98
\$7.50 and \$8.00 Blankets go at.\$5.00

Linings and Notions.

Crochet Cotton.4c
Steel Hair Pins, paper.2c
Whale Bones, dozen.5c
15c Tooth Brushes.10c
Tallow's Powder.5c
4 yards best Velveteen Braid.8c
5 yards Velveteen Braid.10c
Splendid Silesia.10c
Good Linen Canvas.12½c
Barred or Plain Crinoline.7c
36 inches Rustle Lining.10c
30 inches Rustle Lining.8c
Satin Drilling, all colors.8½c
Grass Cloth.10c
Collar Canvas.20c

Domestic Goods.

Full 10-4 Bleached Pepperell Sheet.19c
Good 10-4 Bleached Sheet.15c
10-4 Brown Pepperell Sheet.17½c
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheet.25c
yard-wide, fruit of loom, no limit to quantity.7½c
5 bales 4-4 Sea Island, 6½c yard kind, for.5c
Received 3 cases new style Percales 36 inches wide, in dark, medium and light colors, yard.12½c

Men's Furnishings

75c Unlaundered Shirts, in large sizes only, from 16½ to 18, will be closed out at.47c
We are sole agents for the "Garland," the PATENT NON-TEARING, Cast-iron, Split Neck Band Shirts. No better shirt could be bought for \$1.00. Our price of this shirt to introduce them is.50c
A lot of our 75c Neckwear has been marked to.50c
35c and 50c Ties or Scarfs are now.25c
4-ply Linen Cuffs, per pair.15c
All Wool Underwear at Big Reduction.

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK

HAS ARRIVED.

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

OF

EMBROIDERIES

\$7,000 worth of new Spring Embroideries are now in the house. In this stock is contained everything new and pretty in Cambric, Nainsook, Mull and Cotton Chiffon, both in Edgings and Insertions, all widths to match. Infants and Children's Skirtings, Allovers, Beadings, Bands, etc., many of which are our exclusive designs and cannot be found elsewhere in the state. It is a pleasure to show the line, as the salespeople are delighted with it, excelling as it does all other lines yet seen south.

THE 10c AND 15c COUNTERS

CONTAIN SOME EXCELLENT VALUES JUST NOW.

The Laces now in stock. A heavy import order of real hand-made Torchon, Smyrna and Medici Laces, in which you will find an assortment and values heretofore unequalled.

SAMPLES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

EMBROIDERIES

M. Rich & Bros

WE ARE PRACTICALLY

Giving Away Goods

IN OUR

Cloak Department

Without hope of getting any profit—without hope of getting our money back.

The Sale Goes On. No Price Is Refused. Rich Garments for a Trifle.

All our \$5 and \$6 Cloth Jackets and Plush Capes, newest makes, best styles, all sizes, marked down to.\$3.89
All \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$7.50 Jackets and Capes, in all the latest styles, in all the different colors, marked down to.\$4.39
All \$10.00 and \$12.00 Jackets and Capes, this season's latest styles, in all the different colors, marked down to.\$6.89
All Ladies' Suits at \$12.50 and \$14.00, tailor-made suits, blue, black and gray, wool broadcloths, got up in latest styles, marked down to.\$8.79
All Children's Reefers at \$3.25 and \$3.75, medium or heavy weights, ages 4 to 12 years, marked down to.\$2.19
All Children's Reefers, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50, the latest styles, finishes and materials, ages 4 to 12 years, marked down to.\$4.39
All "Lisses" Jackets that were \$6.50, made in new Scotch Mixtures, Meltons, Irish Frieze, shield and Franklin fronts, 14 to 18 years, marked down to.\$4.69
Ladies' Dressing Sacques, \$1.25 quality Elderdown, blue, red, gray, pink, in all sizes, to be sold at.87c

SILK DRESS GOODS

Blankets, Comforts, Woolen Underwear, Etc.,
ARE BEING SOLD AT COST

Rugs, Draperies, Mattings.

In the Custom House in New York we have an elegant line of Rugs of all sizes and kinds. While they are on their way to Atlanta we will sell our present stock at greatly reduced prices.

DOMESTIC RUGS AT A SACRIFICE. \$3.50 Smyrna Rugs at \$2.50 and \$5.00 Smyrnas at \$3.50.

MATTINGS, MIDWINTER PRICES. \$6.00 Mattings in rolls of 40 yds at \$4.58 Mattings in rolls of 40 yds at \$6. \$10 Mattings in rolls of 40 yds, \$8.

LACE CURTAINS SPECIAL DRIVES

Less than Importers' prices. Our whole line has been re-marked at half the usual price.

One special lot this week at.75c a Pair
One special lot this week at.\$1 a Pair

Odd two and three pair lots, in Brussels, Net and Tambour, at Half Price

Only 50 more pairs of Tapestry Curtains at \$3.00 a Pair!

FURNITURE. No sale of Furniture has ever touched our prices. Odds and ends, in fact all our stock, going at factory cost. To prove it, come and get our prices.

M. RICH & BROS.,

54 and 56 Whitehall Street.

LOVE'S THORNY PATH

How Two Young Sweethearts Were Separated by the Police.

MRS. HOOK WAS VERY WROTH And with a Detective Found Her Daughter at a Friend's House.

THE COUPLE HELD CLANDESTINE MEETINGS

Miss Retha Met Dr. Newman at Mrs. Garrett's Home and Got Into Trouble—A Lively Romance.

For several months Dr. C. P. Newman, the handsome and well-known physician, has been assiduous in his attentions to Miss Retha Rutledge, a comely young lady who lives with her mother at 32 Windsor street. Their courtship, however, has not been without some of the usual difficulties of a young man and woman who are determined to elope.

In fact, this parental objection was so strong last Friday night that the police were summoned to separate the young lovers, who had met by previous agreement at the house of a friend, and Miss Retha had to be escorted to her home at the urgent request of a city detective, after several scenes of a very sensational nature.

Now just why Mrs. Hook objects to Dr. Newman's marrying her daughter she refuses to say. That she is a woman of determination, however, there can be no doubt. She has positively prohibited her daughter from seeing the young man.

Dr. Newman rooms at 115 Chapel street, at the residence of Mrs. Florence Garrett, another widow, who is also a friend of Miss Rutledge. Now this young lady has of late been making it convenient to visit Mrs. Garrett, and it happened that Dr. Newman was there also.

It seems the young couple would meet at a mission house and he would escort her to the home of Mrs. Garrett for courting purposes, which were impossible at her home. It was not long after Mrs. Hook heard of her daughter's clandestine meetings, and determined to put a stop to it.

Called on the Police. Last Friday night Miss Retha failed to show up at home, and her mother knew exactly where to find her. She went to the station house where she had a long consultation with Captain Henry Jennings, who detailed a detective to go to the home of Mrs. Garrett, on Chapel street, and escort the young girl home.

It was about 9 o'clock when the officer, in company with the irate mother, knocked on the door of Mrs. Garrett's home. When the detective made his self known, the young lady was nowhere to be seen, although Dr. Newman was sitting in the middle of the room taking life easy before a big fire.

Mrs. Hook knew her daughter was there and ordered the detective to search the house, which he proceeded to do, and it did not take long to find Miss Retha in another room. Dr. Newman, however, was not there, and appeared to be greatly embarrassed, although she said nothing.

Then there was a scene. The officer told her she must go home, but she was obstinate, claiming that her mother was twenty years of age and had a right to do as she pleased. It was not until the officer had threatened to take her to the station house in the patrol wagon that she consented to be taken home.

Then Newman got mad. He was not to be treated in any such manner, as he was not to blame in the matter and his intentions were good. The doctor soon quieted him, however, and the matter was finally compromised by Mrs. Hook agreeing for Dr. Newman to escort Miss Retha home, which he did.

After the party had arrived at the little cottage on Windsor street, Dr. Newman made his departure, and so did the detective. What took place between mother and daughter afterwards will probably never be known.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

Crowd Wanted a Fire.

A hole in the wall, a puff of smoke and a thousand gazing, excited people contributed to a sensation yesterday afternoon that came near equalling Barnum's celebrated star-gazing scheme he originated on Broadway.

It is only a wonder the military were not called out and the fire department and the police summoned to the scene.

The remarkable story runs thus: On the south side of the building occupied by the Rhodes-Snook-Haverty Company, and facing the railroads, a large advertising banner has been put up in the January breeze for several days. Just above the flapping insignia of the company, there is a small hole in the wall for ventilation purposes that resembles a chunk of midnight on a snow bank.

An eagle-eyed and alert citizen cast his searching glance at that hole. He made a discovery. There was smoke coming out of that hole. Visions of Jay Gatsby's little red wagon, conflagration and forked flames, licking the ether blue, and devouring fiery elements, eating up the building and bed ticking, darted through his vivid imagination. And as he gazed another, who saw his countenance fixed at an angle of 45 degrees, also stopped and gazed. Then another, and another, until the crowd began to swell to immense proportions.

Patrolman Jett got his official optics in range of the gathering multitude and hastened to the scene. Then Fire Inspector Make Sharp dashed to the rescue. By this time more than a thousand people were gazing up at the hole in the wall. Still the crowd swelled. All the railroad tracks were covered by the restless feet of an excited crowd; Broad street bridge had become a peanut gallery and standing room was at a premium; boys scrambled for a favorable position.

The throng watched breathlessly the puff of smoke that curled from the hole. It seemed to grow apace. Why didn't the fire bell ring? The puffing would be a heap of ashes with charred remains of bedsteads and rocking chairs.

Presently the fire inspector with a corps of assistants appeared on the roof of the doomed building. The crowd, which by this time had grown to be two or three thousand, held its breath.

The puffs from the hole in the wall came thicker and faster.

The men on the roof disappeared and everybody waited to hear the clanging of the fire bell.

The minutes passed. The bell didn't ring. The crowd became impatient and uncomplimentary comments were heard on all sides at the tardiness of the fire department in reaching the scene. For once Chief Joyner would be too late.

More time passed and still the puffs of smoke came from the hole in the wall. And it grew thicker and thicker.

The crowd dispersed from a sheer sense of weariness at the lack of thrilling developments. It broke up by degrees, very few ever ascertaining the mystery of the hole in the wall and the puff of smoke.

It was a live sensation with a finale as fat and unprofitable as an interview with an Egyptian mummy.

WAS AFTER THE GOLD

Unknown Person Attempts To Steal Specimens of Georgia Ore.

ARE VALUED AT OVER \$1,000

Nuggets Were in a Case and the Person Attempted To Open It—Geologist Has Removed Them.

For some months past State Geologist Yeates has displayed to the public in a pretty cherry-colored case some of the finest specimens of Georgia gold ore to be seen in this state.

The case which holds the beautiful specimens, which are valued at more than \$1,000, is located directly in front of the office of the geologist and is always under the watchful eye of a vigilant janitor or watchman.

Frequenters of the capitol have for many days stopped as they walked along the corridor to gaze at the pretty gold nuggets. Yesterday, however, they were surprised to note that the specimens were no longer in the case. Behind the disappearance of the gold there is an interesting story, the possibilities of which are many.

Friday afternoon those in the office of the state geologist left for dinner at the usual hour. When they returned to the capitol the nuggets were lying safe in the case, and it was not thought that an attempt would be made to remove them.

The large number of people who passed continually along the corridor in which the case is placed caused the watchman to cease his vigilance. He was not placed under special instructions to keep a look-out for thieves, but it was understood that he was to keep an eye on the case.

Friday afternoon when Secretary Ellis returned from dinner he paid no particular attention to the case and went into the office to begin work. Walking to the door a few minutes later he happened to glance at the case, which was just above the lock a hole where someone had attempted to pry open the lid of the case. His hair almost stood on ends at the thought that the valuable specimens might have been taken.

A look into the case, however, reassured him and he inspected the place where the specimens had been inserted between the lid and the lock.

It showed that the person attempting to open the case was an old hand at the business and would have succeeded in robbing the case had he continued his work. One more wrench of the instrument would have opened the case and the valuable ore would have been in easy grasp of a willing hand.

Who it was that attempted to open the showcase is not known. No one about the capitol saw the man at work and why he did not succeed in taking the nuggets is a mystery. It is supposed, however, that someone approached just at the moment when he was about to pry open the lid.

Needless to say, Mr. Yeates at once removed the nuggets to the safe in his office, where they will remain for some time. He will probably have several more locks placed on the case and again put the nuggets on exhibition. A watchman will be detailed to keep an eye on them.

The nuggets which someone tried to steal belong to the state and form one of the valuable collections of the kind in this country. They are the very best specimens of Georgia gold and if stolen, could not be replaced. The escape was a narrow one and every effort will be made to catch the person or persons who attempted to steal them.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

NEVIN OWNS THE COMMERCIAL.

Rome Afternoon Paper Now in the Hands of One Man.

Rome, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—Hon. James Nevin closed a deal this morning which makes him the exclusive owner of The Rome Daily Commercial. He has secured the interests formerly held by Messrs. Alfred S. Harper and Thomas Turner, and will have full control of the business and editorial policy of the paper.

Mr. Nevin will move The Commercial plant Monday to more commodious quarters, and will give to the people of Rome a live, progressive afternoon paper.

Mr. Alfred Harper will retire from active newspaper work until he fully recovers his waning health and strength.

WILL MAKE SHOW AT NASHVILLE

Alabama Will Have an Exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial.

Birmingham, Ala., January 16.—(Special.)—At a meeting held here today it was decided that Alabama should have an exhibit at the Nashville Centennial exhibition, which begins in May.

The state will use funds from its agricultural department and the mining and iron manufacturing concerns in the northern part of the state will make extensive displays of their products.

A committee was appointed to go to Nashville to secure additional room, as no state building will be erected.

RAILWAY PAYS A BIG DIVIDEND.

North Carolina Declares a Six and One-Half Per Cent.

Raleigh, N. C., January 16.—(Special.)—The North Carolina railway today declared a 6 1/2 per cent dividend; 3 1/2 per cent payable February 10th and 3 per cent August 10th.

In addition to this the Southern railway pays all stocks, which this year aggregate about \$30,000.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

Colonel Delaney's Portrait.

Athens, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—Mrs. Rosa E. Delaney has presented the county of Clarke a handsome portrait of her husband, Colonel W. G. Delaney, who was killed during the war while fighting at Gettysburg.

Colonel Delaney was one of the leading lawyers at the Athens bar, and this portrait will be hung in the superior court room at the court house alongside portraits of distinguished Athens lawyers who have gone to the undiscovered country.

Wants a Hundred New Members.

Athens, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—President Griffith, of the Commercial Club of Athens, has announced two of the standing committees for the year, as follows: Finance—C. H. Palmer, chairman; W. A. Mallory, E. H. Youngkin, committee—S. C. Upson, chairman; Ed. Sifton, C. H. Huxey, committee.

An effort will be made at once to secure 100 new members for the club.

Did Not Get Their Pay.

Columbus, Ga., January 16.—Yesterday was pay day with the policemen and today with school teachers, but they did not receive their money. They will be paid on next week. The delay was caused by the depleted condition of the city's treasury.

Mill No. 2 To Start.

Columbus, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—Eagle and Phoenix mill No. 2 will start up Tuesday or Wednesday. Mill No. 2 will give work to over 60 people. Another lot of new looms will be received next week.

Paints, painters and glaziers' supplies. Aetna roof paint makes old roofs new. Fat and unprofitable as an interview with an Egyptian mummy.

TOOK BISHOP'S CASH

N. J. Bishop the Victim of a Footpad Last Night.

ROBBED IN 30 FEET OF HOME

Knocked in the Head with Rocks and Pockets Looted.

THE ROBBER MADE HIS ESCAPE UNSEEN

Took Mr. Bishop's Watch and All His Money—Police Have No Clue Yet.

Mr. W. J. Bishop, a well-known contractor, who lives at the corner of Jackson and Chamberlain streets, was held up and robbed within thirty feet of his front gate last night by an unknown man, who escaped with Mr. Bishop's gold watch and about \$2 in money.

The holdup was a daring one. The robber did his work directly under the glare of an electric light, with several people on the street not a block distant, and got away without his victim even seeing him.

It was about 9 o'clock that Mr. Bishop left the city for his home. He got off the Jackson street car at the corner of Jackson and Edgewood avenue. He had some packages in his hands and started to walk to his home alone, only a short distance away.

He was walking on the opposite side of the street from his house, and when directly opposite his gate, started across, when he felt a terrific blow on the back of his head.

He staggered forward, but did not fall, when the outlaw struck him another blow, forcing him to the ground unconscious.

The man went through his pockets, getting all the booty he could, and ran down the street.

Mr. Bishop lay in the muddy street for some time, until he finally regained consciousness, and realized what had happened. He managed to get into his house, where he told his experience to his family, and discovered his loss. About the only thing he remembered was when he pushed the outlaw from him, but could not see whether he was a negro or a white man.

Police headquarters were immediately notified, and Call Officer Jolly responded, arriving on the scene in a very short while. A careful search of the spot where the contractor was attacked was instituted, but not the slightest clue to the identity of the outlaw could be found. It is probable he will never be caught.

Mr. Bishop sustained two ugly wounds on his head, where he was struck.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

SERVICES AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Dr. Holdert will hold his regular gospel service at police headquarters this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All policemen, their families and friends cordially invited.

FOR LARCENY AFTER TRUST.—C. M. Cole, a middle aged white man, who lives at 50 Orme street, was found in Fulton county jail yesterday morning on a bench warrant charging him with larceny after trust. The prosecutors are C. Rhodes & Co., a dictating concern of Chicago, who claim Cole has done business for them here amounting to about \$80, for which he made no returns. Cole claims he hired another man under him, who collected the money and skipped. He will be prosecuted.

BOYS MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEAR.—Joe Schrimsher, a young boy eleven years old, disappeared from his home at 36 Rhinehart street, very mysteriously yesterday morning, and his people suspect foul play. He left with a boy older than himself by the name of Jim Mimms, who returned last night, but failed to give a satisfactory explanation of Schrimsher's whereabouts. The missing boy was dressed in a black suit of clothes, wore a cap, is light complexioned, blue-eyed and very slender. The police are looking for him, and if he is in the city he will be found.

Dr. Russell H. Conwell, the brilliant preacher, author and orator, will be in Atlanta next Friday night. He comes under the auspices of the Atlanta Lecture Association, and will speak at the Grand. Dr. Conwell is quite the talk of the city. He gave two lectures here three years ago for the Chattanooga association, and he has been here since.

Dr. Conwell is almost the last of the stars who make his brief stay in the golden days of Gough, Beecher and Chapin. He has had a remarkable career. As a boy he had to work his own way and he educated himself. He read law and stopped to go to the war. He was a captain of infantry and afterwards was in the artillery and served as a staff officer. After the war he was admitted to the bar in New York state. He traveled round the world and when he came back resumed practice, continuing at it for eight years in Boston, where he was a member of the ministry and soon after removed to Philadelphia. He had accepted a call from Grace Baptist church. Under his ministry this church grew with remarkable rapidity and it is today the largest Baptist church in America.

Dr. Conwell is a remarkable worker. He is tireless and on Sunday is engaged from early in the morning to late at night. Some of Dr. Conwell's favorite lectures are: "Acres of Diamonds," "The Silver Crown," "The Jolly Earthquake" and "Heroism of a Private Life."

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

Attention, Veterans.

Our regular monthly meeting will be held in the Gate City Guards' armory, Peachtree street, Monday, the 18th instant, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. It is earnestly wished that all veterans make it a point to be present. The 18th instant is the anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee, our beloved and illustrious leader, and it is expected that arrangements will be made to properly observe the day.

FRANK T. RYAN, President.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

BLANTON WANTS BIG DAMAGES.

Alabama Asks Railroad to Pay for Lost Foot.

Huntsville, Ala., January 16.—(Special.)—In the circuit court today, Judge William Richardson, attorney for Hugh G. Blanton, of New Market, Ala., filed suit against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway for \$100,000 damages.

Blanton, the complainant, was in the act of crossing the railway in this city last November, when he was struck by an outgoing passenger train. He was seriously injured and a foot was so badly crushed that it was amputated at the city hospital.

Complainant alleges that the accident was caused by carelessness on the part of the trainmen.

Kellam & Moore.

If you want reliable glasses, with frames properly fitted to the face, go to Kellam & Moore, leading opticians, 40 Marietta st., Atlanta.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

The Leading Opticians.

If you want the benefit of the best optical skill go to Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, at 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

READY FOR CHERT

Grading on the Lakewood Driveway Was Completed Yesterday.

CHERT TO BE LAID AT ONCE

For the Present the Terminus of the Road Will Be at Lakewood, but Extension Is Proposed.

The new driveway from the end of South Pryor street to Lakewood will be graded by the county contractors and the roadbed is now ready for the chert paving which is to be laid within the next few days.

The new road leads from the city limits on Pryor street to the dam of the old waterworks lake and is about three miles long. The convicts have graded down the hills and filled in the valleys, and for the most part the road is perfectly level. The driveway is sixty feet wide and is made as straight as possible. There are a few curves which could not be avoided, but where these were necessary the road was brought to the correct pitch and all the curves are made on proper degrees.

Late yesterday afternoon the last of the grading was completed and the entire roadbed is now ready for the chert paving. The rock work will be begun tomorrow and as soon as the crushed stone can be rolled, the chert will be laid on a stone foundation and will then be rolled and pressed until it becomes a smooth surface.

The completion of this driveway will open to the city a direct course from Buckhead to Lakewood, which will be extended to Hapeville in a few weeks. The original plan was to carry the road straight to Hapeville, but for the present the road will find its terminus at the old waterworks, and will be extended when practicable.

"A better driveway could not possibly be secured," said Commissioner Walter Brown yesterday, "than the one from Buckhead to Hapeville. From the end of South Pryor street the new road runs almost in a straight line to Hapeville, there being but few curves and still fewer grades."

The entire distance the road is a uniform grade, and the only necessary curbing, which was necessary to prevent the roadbed from washing. It will not be long before the chert is laid, as everything is now ready for this feature of the work to proceed."

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

A GREAT SALE.

The Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Great

Dissolution Sale.

ONE SOLID WEEK.

The Mammoth Establishment Was

Packed with Buyers.

Just one week ago the great Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture House announced their dissolution sale, and promptly on Monday morning the establishment began to pack with the good people of Atlanta. At a glance it was clearly evident that the number of customers was marked down to a figure that was a catch at the start, and the whole week passed and no one could see the end of people. Everybody realized at a glance that the bargains were great and unlimited.

Everybody who has visited this great establishment knows that they have a stock of Furniture, Mattings, Carpets, etc., that cannot be equaled in the south, and it is wonderful, indeed, to take a survey of such an immense stock and see it all packed up in the dissolution of the same. All this great mass of cost and beauty has been turned into cash. No doubt next week the crowd will continue, for long since the public have learned to appreciate a good thing.

A RECORD HARD TO BEAT.

Business Done by the Preferred Accident Insurance Company at Its Atlanta Agency.

John R. Thornton, manager for the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, made a record for 1996, that in his own words was a record. The number of new policies written and accepted by the company was five hundred and eighty-three, and paid within ten days from date of filing complete proofs. Fewer dissatisfied claims than in any other company. Over five hundred of the very best business and professional men of Atlanta carry policies in the Preferred. It is a strong stock company with about \$40,000 of assets and over \$200,000 of surplus to policyholders. Writes more insurance and sells better policies than any company in the United States. The agent's salary is like the fool that tried to knock down a stone wall.

Two dollars buys a better policy in the Preferred than other companies sell for twenty and still later at night. Some of Dr. Conwell's favorite lectures are: "Acres of Diamonds," "The Silver Crown," "The Jolly Earthquake" and "Heroism of a Private Life."

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

Practical Book-keeper

Many Years' Experience.

If your books are behind in posting, out of balance, imperfectly or improperly kept, if you want special examination of books, accounts or business generally I can help you. Charges moderate. Reference: W. H. Farley, M. A. Bates, W. S. Duncan and others. Address WILLIAM POWELL, 62 Oak St. S.W.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

NOTICE.

All accounts due the late Dr. J. A. Beasley, West Point, Ga., on or before February 25th, 1897, will be paid in full. They will be handled over for collection. Statements of accounts due by the late Dr. J. A. Beasley must also be sent in before February 25th, sun mon

OBITUARY.

ANDERSON—Died, in New York city, Thursday, January 14, 1897, at her residence, No. 199 West Ninety-fourth street, Mrs. Mary A. wife of Andrew T. Anderson. Mr. Anderson was formerly of Atlanta, and well and favorably known throughout the state.

The Covenant Mutual

Under Its ... Reorganization

Breaks All Records for 1896

"ONE FACT IS WORTH A THOUSAND THEORIES."

PROGRESS IN 1896

Forty-Fourth Annual Statement—December 31, 1896.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand	\$ 10,374.63
Real Estate (market value)	24,500.00
Loans on Real Estate	298,918.34
Loans on Policies, assigned as collateral	15,527.23
Premium Notes	24,172.50
Deferred Premiums and Premiums in course of collection (less cost of collection)	48,935.35
Interest and Rents due and accrued	6,229.33
Agents' Balances	2,511.13
	\$437,270.51
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve, as per Missouri Insurance Department Valuation	\$377,450.00
Death Claims, awaiting proofs	9,622.00
Unpaid Dividends	92.62
Surplus as to Policyholders	50,096.89
	\$437,270.51

NEW BUSINESS—Increased over 1895—Insurance written \$4,112,269

1896—Insurance written \$88,624

Gain over 1895 \$3,723,645

*This is the largest ratio of increase made by any company in one year.

SURPLUS—Increased over 1895—Insurance written 249%

Premium Income—Increased over 1895—Insurance written 28%

Insurance in Force—Increased over 1895—Insurance written 100%

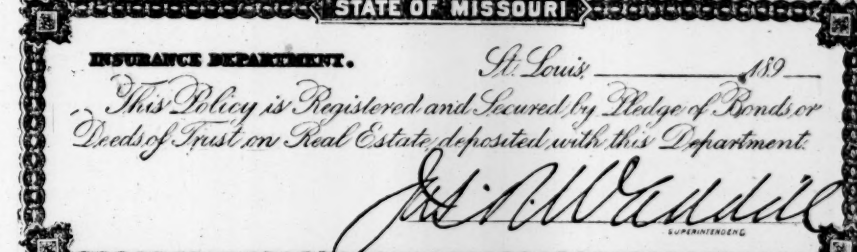
Death Claims—Decreased over 1895—Insurance written 34%

Total Disbursements to Policyholders—Increased over 1895—Insurance written 16%

Number of Policyholders—Increased over 1895—Insurance written 30%

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities—Increased from 1895—Insurance written 100% to 112%

Every policy issued by the Covenant Mutual is secured by actual deposit of its FULL legal reserve with the State of Missouri, and deposit being officially certified, on every policy, by autograph signature of the Superintendent of Insurance, as per following fac-simile:



SOLICITORS! Are You In on the Ground Floor?

BIG RIOT IN BYRON, GA.

Four Men Badly Wounded in a
Series of Desperate En-
counters Yesterday.

BEGAN DURING THE MORNING

Resulted from Bad Feeling Brought
About by an Election Two
Weeks Ago.

RICHARDSON AND BATEMAN FIGHT

No News Could Be Obtained from
There, as the Telegraph Office
Was Shut Down, Until a
Special Correspondent
Was Sent There.

Byron, Ga., January 17, 1 a. m.—(Special.)
At 9 o'clock yesterday morning there was
precipitated a personal difficulty which
now threatens to become a feud, and
which today may result in a series of des-
perate encounters.

Later in the day and again last night
there occurred difficulties which lent ag-
gravation to the overstrained situation of
antagonism which has been in progress
for two weeks. And as a result of the
fights, in which pistols and lead weights
were used, four men are badly injured:

C. C. Richardson,
C. L. Bateman,
C. E. Bateman,
R. H. Baskins.

I arrived here from Fort Valley, Ga.,
and found that the telegraph of-
fice here had been closed since an
early hour yesterday evening, and
that it had been stated by passengers on
the train that reached Fort Valley at 9
o'clock that the citizens of Byron intimi-
dated the operator here, so I came here
accompanied by a special man. This story
of intimidation, however, proved unfound-
ed. But never before has there been such a
sensation of excitement as people of
this town and county are now experiencing.

Byron is situated in the upper portion of
Houston county and is a little town of
about 300 persons, and the people have
always seemed like one large family. Yes-
terday was election day and the election
was one provided for the purpose of dis-
posing of a previous one.

Two weeks ago there was held a town
election, and three gentlemen—Colonel C.
C. Richardson and Messrs. T. D. Warren
and C. H. Jackson—were elected aldermen,
and the election today was to decide who was
to serve the term for the ensuing year.

The election was held in the store of
Mr. H. J. Peavy and was progressing very
quietly until about 9 o'clock, when Charles
L. Bateman and C. C. Richardson went
to the store of Mr. Peavy, where the elec-
tion was being held. There had been, pre-
viously to this, an ill feeling between the
two.

It was renewed and a quarrel ensued,
during which both men applied epithets to
each other. Richardson struck Bateman
with his stick, and when Bateman started
toward him, drew his pistol. But parties
got between them and took Richardson's
pistol from him.

Richardson crossed the street to his store
and secured a knife and returned to the
store of Mr. Peavy. In the meantime
Clabe Bateman entered the store and re-
marked that Richardson could not run
over his brother. Richardson came out of
the store then and Clabe Bateman followed
him.

Richardson renewed the fight.
When the two reached the street, Rich-
ardson crossed. Clabe Bateman then
threw a weight which he had picked up in
Peavy's store. The weight struck Rich-
ardson just over the left eye, and would
have knocked him to the ground,

but he was caught by those stand-
ing near. Then all the parties went to
their stores.

About 10 o'clock, an hour later, when the
two Batemans, with Charley Aultman,
started to the polls, they had to pass by
Richardson's store. Just as they were
about to pass Richardson leveled his pistol
upon Clabe Bateman.

All of the party on the street ran, ex-
cept Clabe Bateman. He then saw that if
he remained where he was he would be
shot, so he ran to the corner of the
store, and as he ran Richardson shot at
him.

The ball missed its mark and the Messrs.
Bateman went to their store, where they
had previously placed their guns, and
started with their guns for Richardson's
store, but were stopped and kept from go-
ing any further.

The marshal wired Sheriff Cooper to
come and he arrived here about 3:30 o'clock
and placed all the parties under arrest, but
they gave bond for their appearance.

The trouble seemed to have subsided until
about 9 o'clock at night.
Sheriff Cooper and Dr. R. H. Baskin
were quietly talking when Clabe Bateman
came up and without warning struck Dr.
Baskin with a plover beam. Bateman
claims that Dr. Baskin had held his brother
when Richardson struck him.

At 11 o'clock the town had quieted down.
The participants are of the best families
in Houston county and are highly con-
nected. They are all influential and
wealthy and as there is bad blood now
existing between the two factions it is
feared that trouble will ensue this morn-
ing. Both sides have exhibited a wonder-
ful amount of nerve.

Everybody seems reticent and it is hard
to get anyone to tell all he knows about
the case.

The town is stirred up as it never was
before, and it is feared that sunrise will
usher in a day of bloodshed and that sev-
eral lives will be lost.

It so happened today that the cooler
heads kept down a riot of immense propor-
tions, and unless an extra amount of cau-
tion is exerted tomorrow it is feared that
the little town will be stained with blood.

The election over which all the trouble
resulted is a second tie, all the gentlemen
receiving the same number of votes, no
one being elected except T. D. Warren.

GEO. L. KEEN.

ONE RELEASED, THE OTHER HELD

Two Men Examined for Murdering
Mr. and Mrs. Whaley.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 16.—(Special.)—
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lotte B. Carson, of Auburn, Ala., against
William Roberts, Sr., of Valdosta, was con-
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and the jury is locked up, and has been
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is \$3,000 to \$5,000 less than the amount of
the damages she asks for.

HALNA ASPIRES TO THE SENATE

Ohio Man Announces That He Wants
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"M. A. Hanna is an avowed candidate for
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capacity of Foraker's representative."

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Charley Calhoun brained Alex Morris with
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cape.

PREFERRED DEATH TO A PRISON CELL

Fort Valley Man Detected in Crime
Commits Suicide.

KEEN BLADE CUTS HIS THROAT

Contractor McCormick Caught Burg-
larizing a Store and Is Arrested.

DIRECTS HIS BONDSMAN TO GIVE HIM UP

When Officers Call for the Criminal
He Opens His Veins with a Razor
Before His Wife and Child.

Fort Valley, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)
J. H. McCormick, a well-known contractor
of Fort Valley, was seen coming out of a
grocery Sunday morning with a lot of
groceries. The night watchman had no
idea that McCormick was burglarizing the
store and no report was made until Mon-
day.

Braswell, owner of the store, would not
swear out a warrant, so Mayor Skelley, in
behalf of the town, swore out a warrant
for McCormick, charging him with burg-
lary. McCormick was arrested and gave
bond. Friday, he sent his bondsman word
to take up the bond as he would go to jail.
About 2 o'clock Bailiffs Sistrunk and
Bartlett went to McCormick's house to
take him to the county jail at Perry. They
entered the house with the square and he
turned to tell his wife goodbye he pulled a
new razor from his vest pocket and cut a
deep gash in his throat, from which he
died this afternoon.

McCormick came here about five years
ago from Florida and had been a con-
spicuous figure in the town. He had al-
ways taken a stand in local and national
politics, and for some time had an influ-
ence. About two years since he married
Miss Gertrude Avera, of this place. She
is now a mother, her child now being about
a year old.

JURORS HAVE THE CASE NOW

MRS. CARSON'S LETTERS ARE
READ IN COURT AGAIN.

Ex-Senator Roberts Presents Some
Letters Written by the Plain-
tiff and Talks.

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THEY WANT A PARK

Residents of North Avenue with Esthetic
Ideas of Street Improvement.

MATTERS FOR THE COUNCIL

The Finance Committee Will Spring
a Sensation—Other Committees
To Make Important Reports.

Several important matters will come up
before the general council tomorrow after-
noon. The most important, of course, will
be the report of the finance committee.
But there is one other matter which will
be of great interest to many of the citizens
of north Atlanta. This will be a petition
from the residents on North Avenue ask-
ing that a portion of the street be de-
voted to a public park.

North Avenue, between Peachtree and
West Peachtree streets, is much wider
than any other portion of that thorough-
fare. It is so wide that a considerable
strip can be laid off in the center of the
street and still leave sufficient room for
the passage of vehicles.

The residents of North Avenue have not
been unmindful of the great improve-
ments which have been going on in other
portions of the city, and now they propose
to inaugurate a movement which will give
them the most attractive street, so they
claim, in Atlanta.

The petition is signed by all the res-
idents of North Avenue, and they propose
to call for a portion of the street, by walling it up
slightly higher than the street itself, and
planting the square with trees and flowers.
North Avenue intends to have improve-
ments on the aesthetic idea. If the plan
as proposed is carried out, the street will
certainly be an ornament to the city. It
is thought there will be no objection to
the petition. It will be presented by Council-
man Hutchison.

Eyes and Ears on Committee.

When the council meets Monday all eyes
and ears will be on the finance committee.
The report of the committee will be read
in the council, it is impossible to get any
idea of what has been done. Those inter-
ested will have to wait patiently until
Monday afternoon.

Other Important Matters.

Another important matter to come before
the council will be the report of the tax
committee. This report, as amended, was
published in full in The Constitution, and
it will likely go through without any
changes.

The report of the committee on public
buildings and grounds will also be of con-
siderable interest. A resolution will be in-
troduced calling for bids for new quar-
ters for the city offices. Among the bids
may be one from the owners of the Moore
& Marsh building, on the corner of Edge-
wood Avenue and Pryor street. The cham-
ber of commerce will likely put in a bid
agreeing to make all the necessary
changes if the council will decide to keep
the present offices.

The petition for the paving of Forsyth
street will doubtless come up for consid-
eration. The residents have signed a peti-
tion for asphalt or vitrified brick. The
Whitehall petition will possibly not be
ready.

The meeting of the council will alto-
gether be one of great interest, and a
large audience is expected to be in at-
tendance.

HE DIED IN HIS BATH ROBE

VICE PRESIDENT OF ATLANTIC
AND DANVILLE EXPIRES.

Charles D. Owens, of Savannah, Ga.,
Found a Corpse in a Friend's
Home in Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., January 16.—(Special.)—
Charles D. Owens, vice president of the
Atlantic and Danville railroad, was found
dead in the bathroom at the residence of
Mr. Adam Trevelick this morning.

Mr. Owens retired to his room late last
night apparently well. When he did not
appear this morning an investigation re-
vealed his dead body partly dressed in a
bath robe lying in the bathroom. His bed
had not been occupied.

The coroner was notified and viewed the
remains. A verdict of death from heart
failure was rendered. The body will be
taken to Savannah, Ga., for burial to-
morrow morning. Mr. Owens was born in
Charleston, S. C., about sixty-three years
ago. His home was at Savannah, Ga.,
where he has wife and three sons. He was
one of the most active and popular railroa-
men in the south.

HISTORIAN HEADLEY IS DEAD

WAS OBTAINED A MINISTER AND
BECAME AN EDITOR.

From Journalist He Went Into Poli-
tics and Finally Devoted Him-
self to Authorship.

Newburgh, N. Y., January 16.—Hon. Joel
T. Headley, the historian and ex-secretary
of the state of New York, died here this
morning.

Joel T. Headley was born December 30th,
1813, at Walton, Delaware county, N. Y.
He graduated from Union college in 1839
and afterward took a course in Auburn
Theological seminary. After being ordained
he was settled over a church at Stock-
bridge, Mass. His health failing, he went
to Europe and wrote "Letters from Italy."
On his return he became associate director
of The New York Tribune, at the solicita-
tion of his friend, Horace Greeley. After
a year in this position he resigned and de-
voted himself exclusively to authorship.

He was elected to the New York as-
sembly in 1854, and a year later was
chosen secretary of state. He was among
the first to call attention by his writings
to the Adirondack mountains, as a health
resort. He resided here about thirty years,
and was for much of this time president
of the trustees of Washington's headquar-
ters.

E. B. Jones, Conder, Ga.

Dublin, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—E. B.
Jones, a prominent citizen of this county,
who lived near Conder, died this morn-
ing of pneumonia. He was a long illness.
Mr. Jones was a native of Conder county
in 1833 and 1834. He was about thirty-five
years old and leaves a wife and several
children.

DIDNOT CAPTURE SANTA CLARA.

Madrid, January 16.—An emphatic official
denial is given to the report that news was
cabled here from the United States to the
effect that Maximilian Gomez, the rebel leader,
had captured Santa Clara, capital of the
Cuban province of that name.

PLAGUE IN POSSESSION

Fear Felt That the Horror May
Reach Far Into Other
Countries.

POWERS MAY TAKE ACTION

Italy Is Alarmed and Has Called for
Some Sort of Concentrated
Action at Once.

DEATH HAS A DOUBLE COURSE

Words Cannot Describe the Terrors of
the Now Uncontrollable Disease
Which Is Ravaging in the
Territory About
Bombay.

London, January 16.—The eyes of the
European world are turned this week toward
India, each day's intelligence from that
stricken land making it more apparent
that the greatest tragedy in modern history
is being enacted there under the
double course of famine and plague.

The heart of Europe has been touched
at last, and the universal sympathy is
perhaps more keen because it is now tinged
with apprehension. It would not be sur-
prising if within a month a genuine plague
panic should spread through Christendom.

The great powers show alarm, and the
news comes today that Italy has sum-
moned an international conference to meet
forthwith at Rome to consider measures
for dealing with the danger. There is
little doubt that the response of other
governments will be favorable, and all the
resources of modern science will be speedily
arrayed against this hideous foe. Reli-
able information about the real extent of
the plague in Bombay and vicinity is lack-
ing, and regarding the mortality, it is
only said in general terms that more than
half of those attacked succumb. The news
service of the London press is strangely
inadequate, and it is from private sources
that most of the information comes.

Can It Flourish in the North?

The point which most interests Euro-
peans is whether the awful disease is likely
to flourish in northern latitude if infec-
tion should be introduced here, but no evi-
dence is forthcoming yet. It is argued
by medical men, however, that if the
plague was dangerous in Hong Kong it
will find an equally prolific field in London
and Paris so far as the climate is con-
cerned. It is generally admitted that the
plague is a filth disease, but there are cer-
tain peculiarities connected with its spread.

Dr. Hankin, a well-known bacteriologist,
who is investigating the subject in Bom-
bay, fastens the responsibility for carry-
ing the infection upon rats, ants and other
insects. Rats in houses have the plague;
they die and are eaten by ants, which
carry the germs into the crevices of the
buildings, to water taps and sinks.

Trying to Confine the Plague.

The French, Austrian and Italian gov-
ernments have already taken stringent
measures against the importation of the
plague, but it can hardly be possible to es-
cape a series of alarms from this cause
during the next few weeks. The ravages
of the famine in the interior of India are
still far more deadly than the more horri-
ble plague at Bombay. The victims of the
plague are perishing by hundreds daily,
but the victims of hunger succumb by
thousands daily. It would be easy to har-
row the hearts of every one possessing hu-
man sympathy by accounts of the typical
sights experienced in the vast famine dis-
trict, but surely the appetite for horror in
all its forms has been satiated throughout
Christendom during the past few months.

The poison is diffused and cannot be
eradicated except by fire. This explains
the efficacy of the old method of cleansing
by conflagration, and at the same time
the futility of isolating the sick as in other
infectious diseases. The only thing to
be done is to remove the healthy. It is
stated in The Daily Mail dispatches, which
are the only ones worth reading in the
London papers, that large business houses
in Bombay which are infested by rats

have been rendered untenable by the rav-
ages of the plague among those vermin.
They die by hundreds in the walls and the
human occupants have been compelled to
vacate the buildings. It is not observed
that any larger animals are subjected to
the infection.

It is sufficient to say that the gaunt,
starving millions of India are starving at
a more rapid rate than any army ever suf-
fered before the most deadly engines of
destruction devised by man. The relief
movement is now apparently in full opera-
tion. The public conscience and sym-
pathy in this country have both been fully
aroused. The response to the appeal is
liberal but utterly impossible. The pro-
portion of givers to the sufferers is scarce-
ly more than one in a thousand. It will
require the generosity of the whole world
to oppose a real check to the ravages of
hunger in India.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

GIBSON PICTURES.

Of Edwin Austin Abbey, the great illus-
trator, Philip Rodney Paulding says: "His
drawings have not only the finish born of
a master hand, and the artistic fidelity
that only conscientious study can impart,
but there is in every line the breath of the
Hawthorne, the dust of the high road and
the ripple of the country maidens' laugh."

Of Charles Dana Gibson, another of the
great illustrators, it may be said: "His
sketches bear not only a deep apprecia-
tion of art and human nature, but depict
with exquisite exactness that type of man
and woman that the world recognizes as
distinctive in the different circles of Ameri-
can society—the social and artistic. His
realistic portrayal of his favored type of
American beauty in women, has made it
one individually artistic, and known by his
name—the Gibson type. Whether placed
by his artistic pen in the New York horse
show, by the seaside or in the French cafe,
his ideal type stands out, and in the grace-
ful, queenly pose, in that of coquetry, or in
that of the grief-stricken maiden, tells a
story of the Gibson woman."

Since his pictures in black and white
have charmed the artistic world, their im-
personation by living, "cathartic" men and
women, will more than ever charm and
entertain. Atlanta has been famed for her
pretty women, and it is needless to state
that in the varied types they present, Mr.
Gibson could find many to satisfy his
ideal in its loftiest sense.

The Gibson living pictures to be
shown in the Kimball house ball
room next Thursday evening are
being eagerly anticipated. Atlanta's
prettiest women will take part, the sev-
eral cafe scenes and larger sketches ad-
mitting of most any type of beauty being
presented. The frame through

The Constitution.

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The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:
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JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 12 Vine St.
NEW YORK—Broadway, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER, COLO.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

NICHOLS & HOLLYDAY, Constitution Building, Sole Agent, Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

28 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 17, 1897.

The Projected Driveway.

The communication from Mr. J. J. Maddox, which we printed yesterday, contained a remark about Whitehall street which will bear elaboration. He calls attention to the fact that Whitehall is one of the oldest streets in the city, and that it should be one of the most desirable streets for homes. It is, in fact, the oldest street in the city. It was a part of the old government road, and its contour has not been changed. It has been filled in at some points and graded down at others, but it still moves in the curved and somewhat rambling lines that are characteristic of a public highway.

But these curves add to the natural beauty of the street, and if the houses on each side were in keeping with the natural advantages, it would be the most beautiful thoroughfare in the south. The perspective from McDaniels street to Cooper is entirely satisfying to the artistic eye, and the situation is everything to be desired. More than that—it is situated on the western side of the city and is in the direction in which people instinctively go when they are building homes. Its sanitary advantages are perfect, its surface having a natural drainage in three directions.

In short it possesses all the requisites and fulfills all the conditions of a residence street, save one: It is not a comfortable driveway. In fact, its paving is in a very bad condition, though not as bad as that of Forsyth street, which is perhaps the worst that has ever been invented or used by civilized man.

Mr. Maddox, to whose communication we have referred, is one of the most successful business men in Atlanta, and he declares that such improvements as are contemplated on Whitehall would give a stimulus to building and increase the value of property. This declaration is justified, not only by Mr. Maddox's experience, but by the results on various streets in Atlanta—results that are actually visible to the naked eye.

These results are notably in evidence on Pryor street, but they are more notable still on old Wheat street, now Auburn avenue. A much more important and picturesque revolution could be accomplished on Whitehall street, for, with a comfortable driveway, that thoroughfare would hold out attractions to home-buyers and home-builders that could not be resisted. It now possesses all the advantages except the very one which would convert it into a boulevard of substantial and beautiful homes.

The whole scheme of the driveway which has been outlined in our columns will soon be an accomplished fact. We have discussed it mainly from a business and progressive point of view; but the improvement means a great deal more than mere utility, for it will in some measure contribute to that refinement of enjoyment which is sometimes catalogued under the name of aesthetics.

We say, therefore, that a movement which is utilitarian in its intention and aesthetic in its finer results is one which the whole city and all the people should put their hands to and carry out with all the dispatch that is consistent with a work that should be substantial and permanent.

Yale College and the Tax Assessors.

Although Yale college has been associated for nearly two hundred years with the drooping elms of New Haven, it begins to look as if this time-honored institution of learning will be obliged to seek new quarters.

Several days ago the New Haven tax assessors, in order to meet, as they claimed, the growing expenses of the city, decided to lay upon the college a yearly tribute of \$30,000 instead of the nominal tax of only \$1,000 as heretofore. Without taking into account the resources of the institution, or its ability to raise this exorbitant sum, the assessors proceeded solely upon the idea that the college grounds occupy the most valuable location in the city. While this is true, it is also a fact that for several years past the college has barely been able to make buckle and tongue meet, and if the action of the tax assessors is allowed to stand, the institution will either have to close its doors or move to some other locality.

It is needless to say that the tax assessors, in laying this tribute upon the college, have committed a very grave injustice. Whatever prominence the city of New Haven may have achieved in the commercial or literary world the owes in a large measure to the institution of learning which stands in her midst. Indeed, no one ever thinks of New Haven without thinking at the same time of old Yale, which is not only

the city's crowning glory, but also its chief source of revenue. If the city at this late day is so penurious as to levy a tax upon the college, it plainly shows to the world that it does not merit the honor of being the home of such a grand old institution.

Unless the action of the tax assessors is speedily revoked it is likely that the college will be forced to change its abode within the next few years. The residents of Springfield, Mass., have already put in an application for the college and pledged themselves to look closely after its interests. Other New England cities will no doubt follow the example of Springfield and offer substantial inducements to the college. If New Haven knows on which side her bread is buttered, she will hasten to rebuke the action of her tax assessors for the manner in which they have treated the institution.

The Congressional Record.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, is in favor of abolishing The Congressional Record. The Senator contends that oratory in congress will never reach high water mark until this offensive obstacle has been removed. In a recent contribution to The New York Herald he argues that one very great objection to The Record consists in the abuse which senators and representatives make of it. Of late years there has been so much "doctoring," as the custom of revising speeches after their delivery is called, that, instead of being a faithful mirror of the proceedings of congress, the record is nothing but a mere travesty. As a rule the speeches which appear in The Record bear only a faint resemblance to the ones actually delivered.

One that can be overcome without abolishing The Congressional Record; and he views Senator Lodge, while they will not doubt be widely discussed throughout the country as well as in congress, will hardly merit the approval of his co-laborers. It might be a good idea to pass a law regulating the revision of speeches and other evils which have sprung up under the present system, but to abolish The Record would be to exchange a lesser evil for a greater one.

The Rights of School Children.

That was a novel and yet important decision rendered by Superior Court Judge Fite, in Bartow county, the other day, as it defines anew the rights which appertain to minors in regard to school privileges.

The case arose in connection with a dispute between a parent and the school board of Cartersville. The mother of a pupil seriously objected to certain rules of the board, and, visiting the school room, she caused such annoyance to the teachers that they felt called upon to use authority. They ordered the child to retire with the mother, and placed its name upon the suspended list.

Thereupon the mother took legal steps to have her child restored to its seat, and the effort was met by opposition from the school board, which held that its action was final, and that there could be no appeal from it, even to the courts. Judge Fite, in deciding against the school board, held that the state, in establishing a public school system, gave the children of school age a vested right in attendance upon them; that this right they could only lose by personal misconduct, but that in no case should they be held liable for the faults or foibles of those who held guardianship over them. The only remedy for the board, in this case, was to proceed against the parent, if any cause existed, but that the child could not be deprived of its seat because of any dispute between school board and parent.

The Beet Sugar Crop.

The world's product of beet sugar for 1896 was about four and a half million tons, raised almost entirely in Europe. Our share of the product was only 20,000,000 tons, and yet it has been demonstrated that the southern states are better adapted to the sugar beet than any country in Europe.

The production of sugar in the United States is immense, amounting to about four and a half billion pounds annually. The importation is very large. The beet industry is very small in the United States, and in the south it is insignificant. It is the coming crop, and the undertaking that is contemplated by the colony of Germans in South Carolina will, we have no doubt, inaugurate a general movement throughout this region that will be of great help to our agricultural interests. Men who have investigated the subject say there is more money in the crop than in cotton at present prices.

In the United States we have three beet sugar factories in California; two in Nebraska, and one each in Utah, New Mexico, Virginia and Wisconsin. We ought to have a half hundred in Georgia in the next five years. The soil and climate of this state are better than any state in the union for this crop.

Is It Democratic?

With reference to the improvement suggested in our public school system, a correspondent finds some objection to a remark made by The Constitution that the counties be compelled to contribute to the state school fund.

Our friend says that this would be undemocratic. In point of fact, however, The Constitution urges that our school system be placed on a democratic basis. It is far from democratic now. The counties that do not act for themselves find the state collecting and distributing a fund every dollar of which should be controlled by the county authorities. They find the state administering a system that ought to be under the active control of the counties themselves. What could be more undemocratic than this?

In making the change in the present system that has been suggested the unfair and undemocratic methods that now prevail will be done away with and every county will have charge of its own school system and of the disposal of the school fund. This is the essence of home rule.

But suppose the reform should find some counties supine enough to have no school system at all, except one or two

private schools sustained by those who see and feel the necessity of education; what should be done in that case? We now have a system that is viciously inefficient and undemocratic. Shall we abolish it or make it more democratic? Shall we do away with it on the plea that it cannot be made entirely democratic? Shall we upset it because, in the nature of things, it cannot be made democratic enough to suit the tastes of some?

In point of fact, however, democratic methods are more elastic than some of the doctrinaires are willing to admit, and also more conservative. One of the grandest of democratic maxims has been tampered with. Says the politician: "I am for that measure or system which promotes the greatest good to the greatest number." But the real democrat says: "I am for that measure or system which promotes the greatest good of all."

Now, whether the public school system, as bad as it is, or as good as it can be made, is democratic is a matter that belongs to academic discussion. The system has become a part of the order of things, has been made so by those who are democrats, and will continue with us in some shape or other. Having it with us, what is the proper thing to do? Shall it be allowed to remain in its present state of exasperating inefficiency, or shall the best public sentiment of the state take hold of it and make the most of it?

These are practical questions to be decided by practical men.

Indiana's Tall Sycamore.

On the 4th of March next the senatorial career of Hon. Dan W. Voorhees, of Indiana, will come to a close.

Senator Voorhees has occupied a seat in the upper branch of congress for nearly twenty years. He became a member of that august body in 1877, succeeding Hon. Oliver P. Morton, who died during his term of office. For more than twenty years prior to this time, however, Senator Voorhees had been a conspicuous member of the national house of representatives, participating in most of its discussions and impressing his views upon many of its enactments. Indeed, his eloquent leadership had made his name a household word throughout the country, while his dignified and commanding stature obtained for him the familiar sobriquet of "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

As a member of the upper branch of congress Senator Voorhees has been no less influential and conspicuous. During his long period of service in that body he has not only enjoyed the confidence of his own state, but the respect and esteem of the entire country. While Senator Voorhees is one of the readiest and most captivating of public speakers, his policy has always been to prepare himself thoroughly before addressing the senate. By adhering strictly to this rule he has not only been able to secure at all times a respectful and considerate hearing, which is more than can be said of some of our national lawmakers, but he has also been able to shape, in large measure, the legislation of the past fifteen or twenty years.

When the first cotton exposition was held in Atlanta, in 1881, it will be remembered that Senator Voorhees was chosen to inaugurate that great industrial enterprise. His speech on that occasion was a masterpiece of thought and eloquence, and more than justified his reputation for oratory and statesmanship.

Senator Voorhees will be succeeded in the senate by Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, who has recently been nominated by the republican members of the Indiana legislature. As the republicans are in control of the state this year they will have no difficulty in electing Mr. Fairbanks to the senate.

In retiring from the scene of his public labors during the past twenty years Senator Voorhees not only terminates his career in the upper branch of congress, but also his career in politics. For several months he has been in declining health, and even should his former vigor return to him, we sincerely trust it may, he will doubtless be satisfied to remain in private life, having already devoted his best years to the service of the country.

Turned His Face Toward the Wall.

The Savannah Press, which, though a gold standard organ, has never felt called on to be offensive, is greatly pained because a certain democratic club turned Mr. Cleveland's face to the wall, and bewails the fact that partisan spirit should continue between democrats. As showing a contrary disposition, The Press quotes Mr. Cleveland's letter read at the Jackson banquet in Chicago.

The Press is somewhat unfortunate in its comparison, for in that letter Mr. Cleveland did not put himself in line with the 6,000,000 democrats who upheld the party banner in November last, but emphasized his comradeship with those who deserted the party on the field of battle and trailed its colors in the dust. It is statesmanship to be broad, and small personalities should never mar a public occasion. From this standpoint it would have been better for the club which turned the picture to the wall not to have observed it, rather than have resorted to such action. But it must not be forgotten that the members of that club voted the party ticket in November, whilst their critics booted it. By what standard is a democrat to be defined? There can be none other than his fealty to his party. Judged by this standard, has the retiring president ever voted the democratic ticket save on occasion when he was voting for himself? In 1890, when in retirement in New York city, did he vote the democratic ticket headed by Hugh Grant or the republican ticket headed by Francis Scott? It is to be presumed that he voted for the democratic electoral ticket at least in 1892. When 1894 came he made the excuse that he had lost his franchise in New York, and neither by vote nor word helped his party in the campaign of that year. In 1896 he held aloof from the party because he was not strong enough to muzzle it, and held out punishment for every officeholder who dared work for the party nominees, although from the cabinet down all were

at liberty to work and vote for Palmer and Buckner—or, in the language of the late alliance, for something better!

The editor of The Savannah Press is a genial gentleman, and is, of course, too true a democrat not to have voted for the electoral ticket headed by the gallant James W. Robertson. We join with him that the way should be kept open for the return of those who, by human frailty or misconception, wandered from the right path, but Mr. Stovall, asking a great deal when he calls upon the 6,000,000 democrats who were true to the party on the 3d of November to surrender to the few thousand deserters who were acting as rappers and miners for the republican party on that day. Sometimes the tail may wag the dog, but it would have to be a much larger tail and a much smaller dog than the ones which sported before the people on the 3d of November.

Mr. Bayard Out of Favor.

All the symptoms go to show that Mr. Bayard, who is supposed to be the American ambassador to England, has done something to offend the great men who now administer the affairs of this puny republic.

Nobody knows what Mr. Bayard has done to offend Mr. Cleveland or to arouse the ire of Mr. Olney, and yet those who enjoy all the facilities for obtaining trustworthy information from the state department publicly declare that Mr. Bayard is regarded as a nuisance.

But what has Mr. Bayard done? Nobody has fawned on Cleveland more fulsomely or worshiped him more piously. If he has a fault in that respect it is that his adoration has been too blind. And yet here is the Washington correspondent who has been so friendly to a gentleman who has so many close relations with the state department, declaring that he violates no confidence when he says that "both the president and secretary of state would have been only too glad had Mr. Bayard seen fit to tender his resignation a year or more ago."

This correspondent then goes on to assert, "with full knowledge of the facts," as he says, that Mr. Bayard has known practically nothing of what has gone on between Washington and London. "In fact, it has been one of the embarrassments of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney in their negotiations, that they were forced to ignore the American ambassador."

Another fact not generally known is that Mr. Olney, aiming another blow at Mr. Bayard, had inserted in the diplomatic regulations a new rule forbidding political speeches by diplomatic representatives of the United States.

We have not much respect for Mr. Bayard as a statesman or as a diplomat, but, under the circumstances, he stands in a far better light in this business than either Olney or Cleveland. It is true that he has been going about Great Britain making foolish speeches at banquets and in town halls, and it is equally true that he is as eager to slobber over an English lord as he is to belabor Mr. Cleveland, but his speeches harmed no one but himself. Futile as he is, he is amiable, and he is not without a certain sort of modesty of behavior so far as his own personality is concerned. He has been immodest in behalf of Cleveland, but never in his own behalf.

What then is his offense from the Cleveland-Olney point of view? How is it that he has suddenly and mysteriously fallen out of favor with the man whom he declared to be a ruler by divine right?

With John Sherman as secretary of state and his portrait hanging in the parlor of the Bank of England, why should any treaty be ratified? What does England care for a treaty?

Mr. Hanna seems to be well represented in the senatorial side shows going on in the various states.

The Washington Post is the most valiant international bimetalist of the lot. It is trying hard to keep the republicans in line on that issue.

It is said Mr. Sherman goes into the cabinet to aid Mr. McKinley to live an upright life. Mr. Sherman himself was never known to tamper with the truth.

No doubt England would be glad to get King Oscar to preside over our foreign affairs. But we think it will pay republicans just as well to control the republic through the old, familiar channels—Wall street, the white house and the senate. It may cost more, but there is no uncertainty about it.

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The fire engines of Springfield, Mass., will soon go to dress by trolley. The department of that city covers a great number of outlying settlements, and the difficulty of getting to the scene over poor roads by horse is often very great. To overcome this a track has been built for the department on which the engine will be loaded and proceed to a fire over special tracks. The trucks are filled with individual motors, and can be made self-propelling by means of the trolley pole, or the truck, after being loaded, can be hitched to the trolley of a trolley car and drawn in this manner.

It is generally admitted that 5,000 expressions are amply sufficient for common use. The vocabulary of a writer seldom surpasses that number. With 7,000 words a language is acquired thoroughly. According to Brachet, the number of French words in the Dictionnaire de l'Academie is 27,000, including 6,000 primitive expressions. The Attica dictionary contains about 66,000 words. English, according to Johnson, contained 15,000 words; but Thomsen gives to the English of the present day a vocabulary of 100,000 words. The ordinary German dictionary has about 42,000 words, and a Spanish dictionary 52,000. Chinese is composed of 41,000 known words in the Imperial dictionary of the eighteenth century. Arabic has probably the greatest number of expressions. It has about 30,000 words, but what richness it possesses, compared to the other languages of the world. Levant, Hebrew, the poorest of all. For example, while, although forbidden by Mohammed, has 10 different names in Arabic, not to indicate the different varieties, but simply to signify the juice of the grape. A cup of wine has about ten expressions, and the camel, the horse and the lion have hundreds of names.

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age to the vessels which an enemy might dispatch to such points for the purpose of shelling cities.

Lord Rosebery does not consider London favorable to literary work. How much Shakespeare wrote in London and how much at Stratford, says The London News, we cannot tell, nor can Lord Rosebery. Milton was in this "populous city pent" when he wrote "Paradise Lost." Dr. Johnson was, perhaps, the most enthusiastic Londoner that ever lived, and Goldsmith, "the little doctor," was not a rustic moralist. Nor were Fielding and Richardson. Londoners both. People who have nothing else to say against Keats called him a cockney, and Browning never missed a Londoner. Most of Macaulay's history was written in London, and indeed, he could not have written it without the British museum. Grote was a Londoner, says Mr. Locky. These are a few of the names which will occur at once to every mind. Wordsworth and Tennyson, whom Lord Rosebery most properly mentioned, are exceptions to the rule, and not examples of it.

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SECRETARY OF STATE SHERMAN.

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SOME LINCOLN STORIES.

On having his attention called to an editorial in a New York Journal strongly opposing the demand for payment of the national debt, Mr. Lincoln said:

"That reminds me of a traveler I once heard of. He was passing on horseback through a wild region. Night overtook him and with it a heavy thunderstorm. The roads of thunder were frightful. One bolt, which seemed to crash the earth beneath him, brought him to his knees. Not a word he uttered, but he uttered a prayer, his petition was short. He said, 'Lord, if it is all the same to you, give us a little more light and a little less noise!'"

While in Washington, in February, 1861, and waiting to be inaugurated president, a friend who entertained a bitter contempt for President Buchanan, asked Mr. Lincoln if he intended on inauguration day to ride to the capitol in company with the retiring president or whether he would go alone. "I shall ride with you," answered Mr. Lincoln, "of a man in Illinois who had been summoned as a witness in a lawsuit. Having the appearance of a quaker, he was asked who he arose to make the oath if he would swear or affirm. 'I don't care a d—n which,' was the reply."

During the siege of Vicksburg a self-constituted committee, being solicitous about the morals of our armies, took it upon them to remove General Grant. Mr. Lincoln listened to them with much surprise and then asked:

"For what reason, gentlemen, do you wish me to remove him?" "For a very good reason," replied the spokesman. "He drinks too much whisky." "Oh, yes, I see," replied the president. "After a pause, 'By the way, gentlemen, can either of you inform me where General Grant procures his whisky? Because if I can find out I shall send him a general in the field a barrel of it with instructions to drink it regularly!'"

Much of the history of the proclamation of emancipation is unwritten destroyed. Few who were thrilled by its matchless fearlessness are aware that it was destroyed in the great Chicago fire. At the close of the war it was sent to the sanitary fair to be sold for the benefit of the soldiers. Judge Bradwell was so solicitous over its safety that at night he kept it under his pillow until it was sold to a physician.

Later the manager of the fair learned that the doctor was having lithographed and placed on all his patent medicine bottles with the further advertisement that he owned the original. It created a tremendous sensation and aroused the kind indignation. But the managers were powerless to prevent the desecration as long as it was in his possession. So they bestirred themselves to buy it back again, but the doctor absolutely rejected their liberal proposition, until becoming convinced that his act would militate against him he reluctantly parted with the proclamation and it was destroyed. It was then donated to the Chicago Historical Society, where it remained until burned in the fire of 1871.

The following poem Mr. Lincoln wrote in 1844 while on a visit to the home of his childhood:

"My childhood's home I see again
And still, as memory crowds my brain,
There's pleasure in it, too.
"Oh, memory, thou midway world
Twixt earth and paradise,
Where things decayed and loved ones lost
In dreamy shadows rise;
"And, freed from all that's earthly here,
Seems hallowed, pure and bright,
Like scenes in some enchanted isle,
All bathed in liquid light."

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Georgia Poet, Dr. Chivers.

Editor Constitution—In your paper this morning appeared a card from Mr. Charles H. Smith, making inquiry regarding Dr. Thomas Holley Chivers, Georgia poet who wrote during the forties.

In Munsey's magazine of January, 1886, appeared the following article: "Was Poe a Plagiarist?—In two recent numbers of 'Collier's Weekly' there appears an article by Joel Benton entitled 'The Precursor of Poe.' Probably few readers know the poet to whom this essay refers—Thomas Holley Chivers, M. D., who was a Georgia doctor and the author of seven or eight volumes of verse issued between 1831 and 1858. What is interesting about him is the fact that he preceded Poe, while much of his writing has the accent, style and atmosphere of Poe's peculiar properties."

"It is not only in the swing of his verse," says Mr. Benton, "but in the epithets of his bizarre Georgia poet—sometimes in the exact phrases that we are confronted with the Poe manner. Such words as 'Aiden,' 'abyssmal,' 'Eutalie,' 'Asphodel,' 'Evangeli,' 'Avalon,' and dozens of others require no comment or foot note. Two poems could not have fallen upon them by original choice, to say nothing of the atmosphere that was drawn around Poe used this sort of hypnotic machinery very much better than Chivers did or could. One leaves an immortal halo around his name and the other a nebulous mist which failed to condense into a star."

"In several of Dr. Chivers's lyrics one feels plainly the Poe touch and characteristics. Note, for instance, the following stanzas from his 'Lily Adair':
'Her eyes, like lily, were azure,
'Celestial, celestial, divine—
'Suffused with the soul light of pleasure,
'Who drew all the soul out of her
She had all the rich grace of the Graces
And all that they had not to spare;
For it took all their beautiful faces
To make her the same olden maid.
For my Christ-like Lily Adair,
For my heaven-born Lily Adair,
For my beautiful, dutiful Lily Adair."

"She was fairer by far than that maiden
The star bright Cassiope,
Who was taken by angels to Aiden,
And crowned with the same olden maid.
For her beauty the sea nymphs offended
Because so surpassingly fair;
And so death then the precious life ended
Of my heaven-born Lily Adair.
Of my star-crowned Lily Adair,
Of my beautiful, dutiful Lily Adair."

"Chivers is referred to by Bayard Taylor in his 'Rich and Poor' poem. 'The client,' one of the characters in that book, gives him the credit of one of the finest images in modern poetry where he speaks of—
"Cataracts of adamant uplifted into mountains,
Making oceans metropolises for the splendor of the dawn."

"Both Stedman and Taylor have shown much interest in Chivers, as if phenomenon in nothing more, and Stedman strongly suggested when his name was mentioned. On one occasion he said to Taylor: 'Oh, Chivers, Chivers—if you know Chivers give me your hand! He can repeat whole passages from Chivers's books and verses as if they were his own!'"

"But the chief importance of this Georgia bard lies in the fact that his verses were published a few years before the poems of Poe, which they strongly suggest. This fact, which is unquestioned, entitles him to rescue from his almost total oblivion."
So closes the article from Munsey's.

If not mistaken, the grand character of Dr. Chivers now lives in Decatur, Ga., and has in his possession many manuscript as well as published poems of his gifted grandfather.

CASE OF REESE WEAK IN KNEES

Testimony Fails To Substantiate
Charges Made.

HOW COMMITTEE WILL REPORT

To Call for No Impeachment Proceedings
Against Sweat.

DREARY DAY DRAWS ITS LENGTH

Dismal Session of the Committee Yesterday in Which No Facts
Against Reese Were Exposed—Senate Session on Monday.

The special committee of investigation dragged through a dreary day yesterday. The evidence was dreary. The witnesses were dreary. Senator Carter was sad, but persistent still, and all members of the committee were a dismal look.

The charges against Judge Seaborn Reese were still up for investigation.

And here it can be stated with positive assurance that the report of the committee concerning Judge Reese when it comes will be exculpatory.

It can be also said with reference to the charges against Judge Sweat that the committee will not report to the house that impeachment proceedings are necessary.

According to the admission of Judge Sweat himself they will make a finding that he was drunk at the St. Simon's banquet. They will also find, in all probability that his conduct at Indian Spring was indiscreet and perhaps improper but there will be no report upon which impeachment proceedings can be instituted.

The work of investigation is ended. The trials of both judges are about closed. Except for the examination of a belated witness on Monday morning nothing more remains except the making up of the report of the committee, and this report will be given as stated.

It may be that no reference will be made to either affair in the sweat charges, and that the formal report will go to the house, simply stating that there is nothing upon which proceedings of impeachment can be based.

Judge Reese will be entirely exonerated. Senator Carter has fought his fight faithfully. Without the assistance of counsel, depending upon his own power for being out evidence except what aid was given by members of the committee, he has made a hard and continued fight. It is not his fault that facts have not been brought out to warrant further investigation upon the part of the general assembly.

It is generally acknowledged that he has won warm admiration from his friends and higher respect from his enemies.

Three sessions of the committee were held yesterday. The Reese hearing was still on. During the morning session the committee, after a short secret consultation, announced that all counts in the charges would be thrown out except the one which referred to the incident at the Granite City "Cue Club" case. And that which dealt with the action of the judge at Danville during the September term of court, 1888.

The continuation of the hearing upon these charges was allowed because of the absence of several witnesses whom Senator Carter insisted it was important to have. With each witness that came, the charges against Judge Reese grew less substantial. Many remarked that the attempt to hold the committee together longer was farcical. Some said the session was a farce, some pronounced, but Chairman Felder held the committee on in spite of the protestation of some of the members to make immediate adjournment.

Last night when the gloomy session opened only five members of the committee were present. Between their nods these five examined one empty witness, and gave Senator Carter the official horse laugh when he poked a long list of allegations against Judge Guber. According to the house resolution, they could not receive these further charges.

When the witnesses went. During the morning when it was announced that only two counts would be further considered against Judge Reese, a host of witnesses were dispensed with. From every county in the judicial circuit of Judge Reese had come up members of the bar and others to testify in his behalf. They were eager to get on the stand, but the order dismissing them was read and a trainload departed in the afternoon.

The afternoon session of the committee threw no light upon the charges of Senator Carter.

Eight witnesses only were examined, and they told that the conduct of Judge Reese at the different places referred to had been courteous, upright and dignified.

Carter No Responder of Persons.
An incident developed in the afternoon which showed that Senator Carter is no responder of persons.

Chairman Felder had announced that he had received an affidavit from Tom Watson. With the affidavit came a letter from the populist leader addressed to Chairman Felder, asking that he be excused from coming to Atlanta, and requesting that his affidavit be accepted instead.

"It is with the counsel on both sides whether this be accepted or not," stated Chairman Felder.

"I have not seen it," said Colonel James Whitehead, "nor has any of the counsel for Judge Reese, but we are perfectly willing for it to go in."

Senator Carter asked for the affidavit, and gave it close inspection.

"I object to its going in," he said. "Mr.

Watson is entitled to no more consideration than any other witness."

The affidavit was as follows:
"Georgia, McDuffie County—Personally comes Thomas E. Watson, who, on oath, says he did not attend any of the courts of Hon. Seaborn Reese prior to 1885. Since April, 1886, he has attended the following courts of the said Reese, to-wit: One term of Glascock, one of Warren, two of Wilkes, two of Lincoln."

"At neither of these courts was Judge Reese under the influence of whisky or other intoxicating liquor, so far as defendant knows or believes."

"At said terms of court which deponent attended, Judge Reese's conduct of the business of the court was marked with decorum."

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LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.
The Men Who Will Give the Verdict in the Sweat-Reese Hearing, Which Has Been Under Consideration For the Past Week.

rum, promptitude and ability. Sworn to and signed this JANUARY 18, 1897.

"Before me,
"R. H. PEARCE, Clerk Superior Court."

A Desultory Day.

As a whole, yesterday was the most ragged day of the investigation. The proceedings were delayed by the failure of the arrival of Dr. Long, of Elberton, and several other witnesses expected by Senator Carter. The senator from the thirty-first insisted upon their testimony and stated that he would not be satisfied if the investigation closed without hearing from them. Telegrams were sent and agents of the committee dispatched on the next train with the instruction to bring the witness as soon as possible.

The committee seemed to be getting impatient. Senator Carter was not well after the long strain and altogether the day was not pleasant to those who participated.

Occasionally a witness would come in, called by the committee to tell what he knew about the condition of Judge Reese at a certain court. When the committee would adjourn, go into executive session and discuss financial affairs.

The morning session lasted only an hour or two and during that time only two or three witnesses were examined.

What Was Sworn.
Not a great number of witnesses were examined yesterday. The most criminal fact that was brought out was that the judge took a drink now and then.

Charles Mahley, who was a conductor on one of the trains on the Elberton Air-Line railway, was brought in by Senator Carter to show that the judge was drunk.

"I saw him that day," he said, "and he was lively like a man out of harness. I can't say he was drunk."

"Was he sober?" asked Chairman Felder. "He wasn't drunk."

This answer did not satisfy Senator Carter, but the witness would tell no more. The witness stated that he had asked the judge to come off the platform of the train, not because he was drunk, but because it was against the rules of the road.

J. R. Christie, who was with the judge on the trip from Athens to Danville, stated that the judge took a small drink on the way.

"Were you with the judge and did you room with him at Danville?" asked Senator Carter.

"Yes, but I did not see the judge fall out of the bed, as you have asked. I am official stenographer of the northern circuit and have served under three judges. I have never seen the judge at any time incapacitated to discharge his official duties and he has made a record equal to any of the preceding judges. To my knowledge I have never seen him intoxicated."

H. Gardner, D. P. Tabor, George Gorgan, who were all at the Granite City "Cue Club" feast, told that Judge Reese was not drunk there and that his falling from the chair was caused by the sand underneath giving way.

Judge Alex Erwin, who was at the Danville court, stated that the judge was sober and presided there in a dignified manner.

S. C. O'Kelly, clerk of the court, told that the charge of Judge Reese to the grand jury at Danville was one of the best he had ever heard from a legal as well as from other standpoints.

J. L. Bond, E. M. Erand and H. M. White all testified about the same incident and gave high tribute to the presiding judge.

The defense stated that they wished to introduce no other evidence and the afternoon session adjourned.

The Night Session.
When the committee assembled for the night session only five of the members were present. The object of the session was to hear from several "belated" witnesses, who Senator Carter insisted should testify.

Only one witness showed up, and it developed that he was the wrong man. A special officer had been sent for him, and an attachment issued. B. C. Beacham was the man.

"I was at home last night," said the man who had been summoned, "and the clerk of this committee waked me up and told me I was wanted here. I had the grip and was sick, but I got up this morning and came. He waked me up at midnight. I know nothing about this case."

It appeared that Senator Carter had issued a subpoena for B. Beacham. This witness did not show up at the proper time. An attachment was issued and the wrong man dragged in.

The Beacham who came was an apathetic looking citizen of Madison county. He was given his mileage and allowed to return home.

Pat Murphy Absent.
It was understood by Chairman Felder that Pat Murphy, a witness wanted, was in town. He held the committee together and sent three officers to find the absent witness.

During the time the committee took recess, Mr. Murphy was at last found and brought into the senate chamber at 9 o'clock. Mr. Murphy said:

"I was at the court at Danville, and was at the Mosely hotel."

"Did you see Judge Reese?" asked Senator Carter.

"I saw him just before court opened. I was at the court house. I cannot swear that he was intoxicated. I did not pay much attention to him. It was the second time I have ever seen him in my life."

"Will you say that he was sober?" asked Senator Carter.

"Yes, he was sober."

Colonel Whitehead announced that the defense did not wish to question the witness, and he was discharged.

The committee will meet Monday to take testimony from several belated witnesses.

JOINER WILL PREFER CHARGES.
Declares He Will Have an Investigation by Board of Health.

The dismissal of Inspector Joiner from the sanitary department and the story he told after being relieved of his official badge were matters of general interest yesterday.

The ex-inspector spoke very freely of the affair to all his friends and reiterated his intention to push an investigation of the charges he had made and which led up to the difficulty between him and his chief.

"I am getting my witnesses together," he said, "and as soon as I have the case in shape I will prefer charges against Mr. Veal. I suppose the regular course such matters take will be followed, and an investigation of the charges will be officially made by the board of health."

Chief Inspector Veal declines to discuss the matter at all, saying that he has acted as he thought to be his duty and he is ready to meet all charges that any person desires to bring. In making his statement to the board which called for the dismissal of Mr. Joiner he says he acted for the good of the department.

Dr. McRae, who is secretary of the board of health, in speaking of the matter yesterday, stated that as far as was concerned the differences existing between Chief Veal and Inspector Joiner of a personal nature had nothing whatever to do with the latter's dismissal.

"As I have stated," said Dr. McRae, "I do not believe the personal quarrel actuated a single member of the board when it was decided to put another man in Mr. Joiner's place. Mr. Joiner had not been giving satisfaction for some time past, and if he and the chief had had a misunderstanding the change would have been made."

If Mr. Joiner makes official charges against the chief, as he says he intends to do, it is possible that the whole matter will be ventilated before the board of health, and that remarkably quiet and dignified statement will be new features of the exchange.

In the latter, orders will be taken for stamping, designing and initial embroidery. A responsible representative from the exchange will call upon patrons at their homes to take orders for repairing gentlemen's underwear. Orders will also be taken for trousseaus, and a competent person will be new features of the exchange.

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ANSWER TO CRITICS

Mr. French Strange Makes Reply for the Christian Scientists.

HE TELLS OF THE RAY CASE

Makes a Defense of the Religion of the Christian Scientists—What He Says.

The Christian Scientists of the city have been much wrought up of late over an article published recently in this city criticizing the Christian Science belief very severely.

Mr. French Strange has been designated to state the case of the Christian Scientists before the public and below is printed his article in reply:

Editor Constitution—The use of your valuable columns is respectfully asked for the purpose of a reply to an article referring to Christian Science. It will be admitted by all fair-minded thinkers that until the editor who wrote the article, by earnest application to the study and practice of Christian Science principles, places himself in a receptive attitude for "the spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not," is not qualified to educate popular sentiment, either for or against the claims of those who, by thorough investigation and demonstration, have proven divine therapeutics to be indeed a present help in time of need. Almost the whole statement concerning the little boy "Dan Ray," who fell through the elevator of the Grand opera house, Christmas day, is inaccurate. He was conveyed, almost immediately after the fall, from Fetter's drug store, in the Grand building, to the Christian Science rooms, where he remained for about three consecutive hours under the exclusive treatment of scientists, and was removed from those rooms quietly, and without any scene of expression of popular indignation, after it was manifest to them that he was out of danger.

The statement referring to Mrs. Brownell as having died under the surgeon's knife, after a failure of Christian Science treatment, and averring that Mr. Brownell had Christian Science treatment also as a matter of fact, is incorrect. Mrs. Brownell was not operated upon at all surgically, but passed out under the glorified sense of good that Christian Science gives, although attended in her last moments by a medical doctor who commended her good works in Christian Science.

Her disease was pronounced by eminent medical doctors to be absolutely beyond the skill of surgery and the surgeon's knife. Mrs. Brownell never did receive Christian Science treatment, but died under the care of one of Atlanta's most skillful physicians.

If the science of medicine were to be measured by the number of its failures, would it not be hopelessly and forever condemned?

Christian Scientists do not claim to have overcome sin, sickness and death. They do claim, however, that they are in the infancy of an infinite science—the science of celestial and perfect being—in which they meet human life on the basis of that Jesus met them; in the realization of the omnipotence and omnipresence of good. They do claim and demonstrate that their system, in the prolongation of life and in the production of better health and morals through the purification and spiritualization of thought, gives immense advantage over all other systems, that it is the very essence of the pure Christianity of Jesus brought to suffering humanity as God's best gift to mankind.

The membership of Christian Science churches, now numbering about 400,000 thinking people in this and other countries, is principally composed of persons who were hopeless invalids before being healed by mind therapeutics, a fact well understood by all who have felt sincere interest in the great work it is accomplishing to investigate its merit without prejudice.

Christian Scientists appreciate the sincerity and devotion of those faithful medical doctors who spend their days in the effort to relieve the sufferings of humanity, but at the same time believe that the world has advanced from the ox cart to the electric car, a higher pathology and a more advanced system of therapeutics must meet the demands of a civilization that is beginning to realize that mind is really the only causative, and its effect the only phenomenon.

Dr. Sir John Lubbock writes, "That no systematic or theoretical classification of disease or therapeutics agents ever yet promulgated, is true or anything like the truth." Dr. Jackson says, "What is called experience in medicine, daily observation and reflection confirm me in the conviction, is a fallacious guide." Dr. Graham writes, "It hath been very rich in theory, but poor, very poor, in the practical application of it; so far from contributing to the certain and speedy cure of disease, it hath in every age proved the bane and disgrace." Dr. Abernethy writes, "It has been called by philosophers the art of conjecturing—the science of guessing." Dr. Curtis writes, "After such an exhibition of the fruitless, the melancholy and often destructive and expensive results of medical theorizing and experimenting for 4,000 years, it is a matter of reproach."

Christ had His crucifiers, Galilees His persecutors, and Christian Scientists His slanderers. But this is an age of enlightenment in which thought, liberated from the bondage of false environments, will pause before the throne of reason before leading truth to the sacrifice, in response to the demands of ignorance and hate.

The phenomena of good constantly revealed through the study of the Christian Science, hallow the advent of truth with a divine radiance that cannot be obscured by the dream of surrounding darkness, from which the world is, even now, awakening.

In conclusion it may not be out of order to remind the editor of The Looking Glass in a fraternal spirit, that while this is conceded not to be an age of chivalry, the disrespectful allusion made to the noble women, who in the daily walks of life, like Mary of old, have chosen the bitter part, in the faithful conservation of their lives to the omnipotence of good, is neither in keeping with the liberal spirit of the age, nor in harmony with the social ethics of an enlightened civilization. Respectfully,

FRENCH STRANGE.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

THE JURY COULD NOT AGREE.

Seventy Hours Did Not Produce a Verdict in Pitts's Case.

Savannah, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—The jury in the case of Alonzo L. Pitts, charged with the murder of Adam A. Thompson, which was locked up for seventy hours, was let out at noon today and a mistrial declared.

One of the jurors says the jury stood seven to five for acquittal, in spite of the strong case made out against the defendant.

All who heard the proceedings expected a conviction, and the fact that no verdict was returned has caused some very strong statements to be made about the case.

Beautiful wall papers in all styles and patterns, cheap at wall paper department, McNeal Paint and Glass Company, 125 Whitehall street.

YANCEY CARTER, RUGGED SON OF THE HILLS OF HART

The Populist Senator Roughly Sketched—Two Incidents of His Life Which Illustrate His Character.

ROBERT ADAMSON.

"Nobody knows me but God," Yancey Carter once said.

The giant-framed, lion-voiced, lion-haired senator from Hart thus tersely expressed what everyone must think who sees much of him.

Don't dismiss Carter as a mere populist maker of sensations. There's more in Carter than there is in all the rest of the populist party in Georgia, leaving Tom Watson out.

He's an extraordinary type—a new type. We have never looked upon anything like him in our public life before. Presently I will cite you to some thrilling instances which will fix him in your mind as the most picturesque and rugged figure on the public scene in Georgia.

Concerning Carter it is well to know this at first: The sense of physical fear has never chilled his iron blood. Carter, the youth, lank and full of adventure, went to Texas fifteen years ago. If he had needed hardening he got it in a two years' experience on the cold plains of Texas, serving in the thrilling and dangerous capacity of a Texas ranger.

Yes, Carter was a Texas ranger, and he looks it. Witness his voice, his eye, his carriage, his quickness, his endurance. I might write here an entertaining page of his dramatic career there on the frozen plains—lost twice, environed by danger always, but never despairing—Carter says he never knew the conditions under which he could not laugh.

The blood that ran in the veins of Carter, the lank country youth, Carter the Texas ranger, Carter the long-haired revenue officer, that runs in the veins of Carter, the populist senator, is the strains of two great revolutionary warriors.

There were two turning points in Carter's career. The Constitution—this paper—presented one of them to him.

Carter was brought up in Elbert and Hart counties. He was the hard, matter-of-fact life of the Georgia country boy. No opportunities, little schooling, no glimpses of the world—nothing but work.

The long, big-headed, curly-haired countryman got an idea into his head somehow that he wanted to be a lawyer and he struggled his way to Elberton and arranged to at least get in the way of becoming a member of the profession. Joe Worley, known to many people in Georgia, took Carter in, and the plan was that the country boy was to read enough law to be admitted into the profession, in six months.

One morning Carter got to the office early to resume his reading, but he read The Constitution first. There was an item in the paper which said that the supreme court had held that an applicant for admission to the bar must read law a certain length of time, or conform to certain requirements before being admitted. Carter's heart sank. He hadn't the money to go through with the course.

"Carter, did you read that story in The Constitution this morning?" asked Joe Worley, coming in a little later.

"Yes, I read it," said Carter.

"Well, it means that you will have to study six months longer," said Worley. "No it don't," said Carter; "it means that I am going to Texas."

Carter left for the prairies that night. He was full of precocious energy and love of adventure then. The life of the untamed prairies suited his blood and his temper. He was not there long before, one cool morning, he mounted a spotted broncho for a 500-mile ride across the naked plains with a commission from the adjutant general in his pocket to join a troop of Texas rangers on the border.

In all the rugged ranks of that thrilling service there was none better than Yancey Carter, the big Georgian; none readier, none quicker of eye or of hand, none stronger to endure, none more athletic, none with a stouter heart. Some may think that it was a wild, rowdy spirit of adventure that led Carter to this life. That would be error. I believe it is universally spoken of Carter that he is eminently peaceable in disposition, kind and generous. But he never gets out of a fight when a fight is what is best suited to the surrounding circumstances. But the fire of blood which, in his ancestors, found vent in revolutionary fighting, in Indian battle and in the excitement and danger of pioneer life, demanded a different scene. The monotony and quiet of Elbert and Hart palled upon him. He found what he wanted in the legitimate and daring service of the state of Texas.

But an image dwelling in his stalwart heart drew Carter back to Georgia after awhile. It was that of the pretty Hart county girl who used to bring him a warm dinner to the country schoolhouse where, as a green youth, he taught. He boarded with her father. She came over every noon and brought him the daintiest dinner her hands could fashion. While the children played he ate and courted pretty Mary Sanders, and all the time he was a rough ranger out on the Texas plains he carried her face in his mind, and at last it brought him back.

Now follow the story of Carter's coming back to Georgia and you will find the key to his remarkable character.

The story of his going to Texas is strongly illustrative of his character. The story of his coming back illustrates it in a much greater degree.

Carter came back broken in health. He started up his old school in the old schoolhouse near where Mary Sanders lived. In the community there were several slights, hidden away in the woods between the hills. They were run by the young men whom Carter knew as friends, whom he had known all his life, who were his playmates.

But the stills were the ruin of the community. Every Sunday the young men got drunk. They went to Carter's schoolhouse to a Sunday afternoon "singing," behaved in a ruffianly and disorderly manner, gave the place bad repute and broke up Carter's school.

This latter fact weighed on Carter's mind and got into his blood. They had broken up his school. Why not break them up?

They would not be able to weigh the enormity of this undertaking until you understand the conditions existing in such a community. An informer is the basest worm that crawls the earth in the eyes of those who break the revenue laws. If he be of the minor born then ten thousand times greater is his offense. He is a traitor of infinitely deeper dye than Judas or Benedict Arnold. To be shot down like a dog is too mild punishment for such a deed as Carter contemplated.

Carter took down his old shotgun and went squirrel hunting in the hills. He shot five squirrels and found three rills. He thought out a plan deeply characteristic of the man. Late that night he stole back through the hills and quietly watched the men within. He observed that they went home in the small hours of the morning.

The next morning he tramped over to Hartwell. He hired a big hack and drove through the country to Elberton. There Carter found three revenue officers, and told his story.

That night, long past midnight, the hack drove into the Carter community. The stills were torn to pieces, put in the wagon and about daylight the party started to Elberton.

The revenue men begged Carter to steal home. "They will kill you like a dog," they said.

"You don't know your man," said Carter. "I'm going to see this through."

That experience stands out as one of the most thrilling in the history of the revenue service in Georgia. How a mob of Carter's friends followed and overtook that big hack, found Carter there as an informer directing the raid, how they surrounded the wagon and the mob was driven back by the officers, led by Wink Taylor's father, is a thrilling chapter which, one day, may be told of itself.

They got to Elberton Thursday and everyone advised Carter to stay there. Carter's friends begged him, and at last he yielded, but suddenly bethinking him that the justice court would convene on Saturday, he hurried straight home. At these country justice courts everybody goes, and it was so here.

"I will go back and give them an opportunity to kill me," Carter said. "If they don't kill me, maybe they won't do it at all. They may get an idea that I am not afraid."

Carter was not killed, but he had some desperate fights. From that time on Carter lived in hourly peril. There was not a moment that he did not carry a brace of pistols and a bowie knife buckled about his waist.

As an unexpected reward for his single piece of service to the revenue men he was, without notice, appointed a revenue agent, to do active service among the very men whom he had just shot down and killed his life.

The men who would have shot him down and killed him sent him to the state senate. Their belief in Carter is next to their belief in God. A man who carried two pistols once to kill him is his warmest political backer. He has conquered a great part of this people. They respect and admire him, and it may be said here—they fear him.

Carter's life as a revenue agent is an impressive chapter in Georgia history. He was just the man to lead a daring raid.

It occurred to me the other day that a man whose life has been one crucial test of courage, shut in with danger on every side was the last man in the state to retreat when he had no danger.

Personally, I believe that Senator Carter will fall in the charges he has brought. For many reasons, I hope that he will. But one cannot help but admire the courage, the fortitude, the patience with which he has conducted what was by all odds the most disagreeable fight that ever rested upon one man's strength in this state.

ROBERT ADAMSON.

ALL FAVOR THE PLAN

Property Owners Approve the Proposed Fifteen Mile Drive.

IT IS A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT

Commissioner Adair Suggests Chert for the Country Roads.

ASPHALT OR BRICK TO BE USED ON STREETS

Residents Along Forsyth and Whitehall Welcome the Prospect of Getting a Better Pavement.

The proposed fifteen mile driveway from Buckhead to Manchester was the talk of the city yesterday when the story of the plan was read in The Constitution. It met with a general indorsement from the people.

"It is just what the city and county needs," was the universal expression.

The plan is for a paved roadway from Buckhead into Peachtree street, thence into Forsyth and into Whitehall, and out the latter street and on to Manchester.

As stated yesterday, the driveway has been in contemplation for some time, and conferences had been held between members of the county board and city council.

The work was gone at slowly and with much care. The ground was looked over thoroughly before a move was made. All the cost was considered and it was ascertained that the outlay would be an expenditure which would give the city and county a return worth far more than the money to be appropriated.

Commissioner Adair stated yesterday that nothing that has been published for a long while has caused so much public discussion. "I have heard almost every person I have met this morning," he said, "refer to the proposed driveway, and everybody to whom I have spoken favors it. In this connection I would like to state that I believe the board of county commissioners have solved the problem of road paving."

We experimented with the chert both as to material and to the manner of laying it, until we have secured a chert that we can put down at a comparatively small cost and give the county the very best of permanent roads. With the use of this chert we shall hereafter put it down, we will be able to give Fulton county as good roads as can be found anywhere in the United States. Now, as to the great driveway, the portion of it which the county will contribute will be such a turnpike as the people have been waiting for for several years.

As smooth and as level as a floor, and good for both vehicles and bicycles. The chert we will use will be hard and firm in the rainy season and free from dust in dry weather.

As a bicycle track the new drive will be a gem. A spin of fifteen miles through the most attractive portion of the county, and the best of the country streets will prove a rare treat to the bicyclist.

As a driveway it will, of course, be popular with the owners of carriages and teams. The lively stable men will be recognizing this fact and the news has been received by them with delight.

The contemplated street improvements in connection with the proposed driveway have created as much interest as the drive itself. Relaying the rough rubble stone on Forsyth street with asphalt or vitrified brick is a piece of work which should have been done long ago. As it now is, Forsyth street is too rough for comfortable travel.

The greatest interest centers in the relaying of the south end of Whitehall street. No street is more traveled than Whitehall, and yet it is poorly paved near the south end. The rough rubble portion of the street is none too smooth. Many of the best citizens of Atlanta live on Whitehall, and now that a move is on to better the street with good pavement, they will not be slow to seize the opportunity. As has been stated, a meeting of the residents of Whitehall will be held to better the street, and they will push the work as rapidly as possible. This street will, if the plans are carried out, be repaved with asphalt or vitrified brick.

Some of those who approved the idea are quoted below:

Mr. J. J. Maddox—It is a necessity. I am most heartily in favor of it. It should be paved with asphalt or brick. It is a magnificent driveway to connect North and South Atlanta. It will increase the value of property and help immensely to beautify the city. The treasury would feel its benefits on account of the increased tax returns. I hope the people will demand it.

Mr. Jacob Schone—The very thing that is needed. I want to see it built. Let it be paved either with asphalt or brick. It is a grand scheme and will greatly enhance the value of property, and a better movement cannot be started. Exactly what we want.

Councilman J. J. Barnes—I am highly in favor of it and it would be a big thing for the city. The grades on Forsyth would be a little steep for asphalt, but brick would do very well. After the property owners and street railroads paid in their pro rata the city would have very little to appropriate.

Alderman I. S. Mitchell—It is a good thing. I have not looked into the matter, but know it would be a great improvement to the city.

Councilman L. P. Thomas—I favor it. It is to the interest of all the people to do so and they ought to see that it is done. Whitehall is a very desirable residential portion of the city and this driveway would greatly improve it. Asphalt or brick either would do and I hope to see it built.

Dr. W. C. Robinson—Certainly, it is a very worthy undertaking and the people of the city should see that it is carried out. It would greatly improve property along the route and would help the city in more ways than one. I most heartily approve it.

Councilman E. C. Peters—It would be a great improvement and a credit. There is other work I would like to see done in the same way.

Councilman Lumpkin—I approve of it, and if it can be done economically work should begin at once.

City Engineer Clayton—It would be just what Atlanta needs. As to the grades on Forsyth street, there is only one that is too steep. But as asphalt can be put on a 5 per cent grade this could be easily remedied. A little work would make the incline running from Garnett street to Brotherton street a very easy grade.

Mr. Bismund Rosenfeld—I am highly in favor of it. It is a good drive on the south side and it is the duty of the people to have the city make one. Forsyth street has the worst pavement of any street in the city and it should be remedied at once.

Alderman Dimmock—It ought to be done.

It would greatly add to the beauty and usefulness of the streets of the city. Councilman Culberson—I think it would be of incalculable benefit. Nothing should stand in the way of this magnificent project. The driveway should be built if appropriations had to be taken from some other department. We must have better pavements. The day of Belgian blocks has passed.

WILL GET THERE.

Mr. Kersh Says He Will Start for Washington on Friday.

The fourth Monday in January is the day on which the electoral votes of all the states are formally delivered to the vice president for official count.

Mr. W. M. Kersh has been selected to carry the vote of Georgia to Washington and deliver it on the day legally set apart and if he should default in the discharge of this duty, he is subject to a fine of \$1,000.

Three official counts are made out by the Georgia authorities. One is mailed to George Newman, one to the vice president, and one is delivered to the messenger of the state, who is appointed to deliver the returns promptly at a certain time to the president of the senate.

Four years ago Colonel "Dick" Grubb, of Darien, who represented Georgia, was not on hand at the proper time. It caused a big stir in political circles, and the question flew over the wires: Where is Georgia's vote?

It turned out that Georgia's messenger had delayed his departure for Washington until the last moment, and when within fifty miles of the national capital, he was tied up by a wreck. Colonel Grubb hired a horse and drove into Washington, and late Monday night awoke the vice president of the United States and formally delivered the vote of Georgia. Mr. Kersh is not going to hazard any risks on his trip, so he will leave on the noon train on the Friday before the Monday set.

The pay is 25 cents a mile one way. Mr. Kersh is going the longest way.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

CRITTENTON HOME MEETING.

The Women of Atlanta Are Invited to Meet Tomorrow.

A meeting of the women of Atlanta will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to reorganize the Florence Crittenton Home work.

Mr. Morton, who represents Mr. Crittenton, will be present to address the meeting. It is proposed in this meeting to consider an entire reorganization of this work upon new lines. This is a work which strongly appeals to the broad-minded and charitably disposed Christian women everywhere.

There are a large number of these homes in successful operation in different parts of the country. It is proposed to give the work in Atlanta a broader scope and greater usefulness than has been the case.

An invitation to the women of Atlanta to attend the meeting is extended by the following:

Mrs. John K. Otley, Mrs. L. B. Nelson, Mrs. Nellie P. Black, Mrs. W. J. North, Mrs. R. M. Clayton, Miss Tucker, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. E. H. Barnes, Mrs. J. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Charles James, Mrs. J. W. B. Lowe, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. J. A. Kendall, Mrs. J. H. Goldsmith, Mrs. D. G. Wylie, Mrs. A. W. Farlinger, Mrs. John J. Woodside.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

WAS PALATKA AT CAHABA?

Believed That One of the Alabama Train Wreckers Had Been Caught.

It is possible that one of the parties implicated in the Cahaba river wreck which shocked the country a short time ago has been caught.

Yesterday James H. Ball, acting as agent of the governor of Alabama, was granted requisition papers for Sam Palatka, who was arrested in Easton, Putnam county. It is charged by those who arrested Palatka that he had something to do with the wreck.

Major Warren, in the absence of Governor Atkinson, granted the papers. Mr. Ball left for Easton yesterday afternoon. He will take charge of the man and get him back to Alabama as speedily as possible.

There is a reward of \$10,000 for the person who wrecked the train, and if Palatka is the culprit, the Easton officers who arrested him will receive the largest reward ever given in the south for the arrest of a criminal.

Some of those who have been accused of this is for suspecting him of having been implicated in the horrible affair is not known.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

FIVE LIVES ARE IN JEOPARDY.

Two Men Charged with Arson and with Murder To Be Tried.

Dublin, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—Superior court convenes next Monday and the cases against J. S. Brady, charged with burning his residence and the negro Plummer Smith, charged with burning the new academy of Professor J. T. Smith will be called.

Three murder cases will consume the greater portion of the court's time. A. R. Stuckey, who killed a negro boy; Thomas Wilson, the young white man who killed Ben Smith, an old negro, two weeks ago, and Joe Battle, negro who stabbed to death his father-in-law, will be arraigned for murder.

The case of Brady will attract attention, as he is considered shrewd.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

Judge Sweet Will Adjourn Court.

Brunswick, Ga., January 16.—(Special.)—Judge Sweet will not hold the recessed term of court which was to convene January 18th. He has published notices that on Monday he will be gone for the purpose of adjourning it again until January 24th.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT

Which Cured Him After Everything Else Failed.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to him in the shape of a combination of medicine and natural science, and he was cured. He now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send him his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it, and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of bliss to Thomas Slater, Box 135, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope.

REDUCED 49 POUNDS

Mrs. Mollie Stilwell Meyer, of Atlanta. Cured by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Fruit Salt and Band—Mrs. Eagan, and Others Equally Well Known, Likewise Benefited.

ONLY OBESITY TREATMENT ADMITTED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



MOLLIE STILWELL MEYER.

From The Medical World. "It has been demonstrated that Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt act so vigorously on starch in process of digestion as to be of great value in the digestion of starchy foods. Hence their potency as fat reducers, for it is the starch element in food that fattens. These remedies are prompt in action, thoroughly reliable, perfectly safe in any or all cases and free from poison or narcotics. No accident ever occurred from their use. They are agreeable to the patient and satisfactory to the physician. They are recommended and prescribed by eminent physicians, and have been used in all the best medical and remedial institutions and have been indorsed by the written statements of more medical men than all the other obesity treatments in the world combined. The advancing winter and spring season is full of danger to you if you are fat. Get on the safe side by taking this treatment now."

Mrs. Mollie Stilwell Meyer, whose portrait is above, is one of the most popular of Atlanta's celebrities. She has been cured by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt. She writes: "I gradually took on flesh until, from a comely and comfortable weight of 151, I advanced to 178. At this time I grew unwell. Heart and liver trouble developed into fatty degeneration, which my physicians said threatened my life. I took three bottles of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and they reduced me 25 pounds. Fruit Salt should be used by fat and thin as a family drink."

Mrs. Ella Carter, Rathbone, the well-known contralto, who is so familiar to the concert-loving people of Atlanta, writes: "In six weeks Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt have reduced me 28 pounds and greatly improved my figure. Besides curing me of troubles peculiar to women."

Dr. Edison's Obesity and Supporting Band.

our Chicago medical department about your obesity or any other disease. No charge for advice by competent physicians.

Dr. Edison's obesity remedies are sold in Atlanta by the JACOBS' PHARMACY. Write to Loring & Co. for free copy of "How to Cure Obesity." Send letters and mail, express or C. O. D. orders to Loring & Co., general agents for the United States. To insure prompt reply mention department as below. Use only the nearest address:

LORING & CO., DEPT. 45,
No. 115 State street, Chicago, Ill.,
No. 12 W. Twenty-second St., New York city.

R. J. Crutcher
53 PEACHTREE ST.
Offers 40 Couches
Like this cut at \$7.75
Real value \$12; upholstered in green, blue and maroon corduroy. Mail orders shipped promptly.

Overcoats
Are Low Priced!

Since making the announcement about a week ago that we would sell Overcoats at cost, we have had a tremendous sale. Right here, in midwinter with a cold east wind blowing and snow storm coming from the northwest



Coming of The Evening Constitution.

Everybody is interested in the Baby. The arrival of The Evening Constitution Monday afternoon will attract more attention than if the president and all of his cabinet were to swoop down upon the Gate City.

Expectation has been wrought up to a very high pitch, and the public is not going to be disappointed, for it is going to be all that the most critical could desire in the way of a first-class, up-to-date newspaper, clean and clear cut and filled with the most readable matter obtainable from the readiest writers on the southern press.

Everything is in shipshape, and already the staff of The Evening Constitution has been organized and the work systematized and mapped out, and busy brains and skilled hands are already at work getting up a choice lot of material for the initial number.

The venture is something unique in the history of southern journalism, and it is a compliment to our great city that it was left to Atlanta to inaugurate a journalistic feature which has become prominent in the metropolitan cities of New York and Chicago—that of the morning and evening edition of the same newspaper. It is with a desire to cater to the wants and necessities of the great reading public that the paper will go forth on its mission of progress, and it will be conducted with a view of enhancing the interests of the people in every pursuit that tends to increase the happiness of humanity.

Everything is in readiness, and the waiting public will be given a rare treat on Monday afternoon. The fact that The Evening Constitution will be sold for two cents on the streets is another innovation that will appeal to the discriminating public. The day of expensive reading is past, and as The Evening Constitution will be pre-eminently a paper of the people and for the people, it is in a line with its broad and liberal policy that the price has been placed within the reach of all classes of readers.

Last Sunday the views of a number of prominent women, setting forth their ideas in regard to the best methods of conducting The Evening Constitution were presented in these columns. Today the suggestions of a number of leading men on the same line are given, and furnish interesting reading.

Look out for the Baby. The christening will occur Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp, and more than a hundred thousand interested spectators will hail the auspicious event.

Mr. E. H. Thornton's Ideal Paper.

Mr. E. H. Thornton, the well-known banker, has an excellent idea as to how The Evening Constitution should be conducted. He wants to see it a paper that will delight and instruct the people and encourage and gladden the hearts of the weary.

- Mr. Thornton says:
- "I suggest that you cover foreign and domestic news closely.
 - "I would not magnify such items as appeal to the baser nature of man only. I would not paint vice nor give corruption. When necessary publish facts that relate to human frailties, and not the morbid and oftentimes frenzied imaginings of some abnormally-minded writer.
 - "I would plant my standard high and rally under its folds workers whose aim in life is to better the condition of our fellow-man by constant and persistent effort on the line of 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'
 - "In exposing my cause I would first be sure I was right, and then go ahead."
 - "Avoid bitter partisanship, publish the news in a dignified, manly spirit,

good things the people do, rather than of the bad. He says the church workers and charitably inclined do a service that should be told of, and that there are many good things done every day of which no mention is made in the papers. He wants to read about the good deeds of people everywhere.

Dr. Brown writes:

"As to your query about my ideal for an evening paper, I find in both of our dailies that murder, crime and disaster is considered 'news,' and is sent to all parts of the country by wire. And it comes to me now, after the day's work is over, how much it would rest and refresh me if I could read about the good things that good people had been doing.

"Why not have your reporter, instead of going to the police station to get news, to go the churches or some other good places and find out the good things that have been done? Let your newspaper tell of good, and not evil.

"There are many good things done every day in our city which tend to the uplifting of humanity, of which no mention is made in our daily papers. Let these be ferreted out by your skilled reporters, and if the parties doing the good deeds object to their names appearing, publish it as you would a burglary—'committed by unknown parties.'"

WALKER G. BROWN."

WHAT THE STATE PRESS SAYS.

BLUE RIDGE POST: On the 18th The Atlanta Constitution will begin the publication of an afternoon paper. The Constitution is the most popular and the best paper in all the sunny southland.

BLAKELEY NEWS: The Atlanta Constitution Company, with its characteristic enterprise and push, will, in a few days, begin the publication of another daily Constitution in the afternoon. This will nearly or quite double the already immense circulation of that paper. The Constitution as it is could hardly be improved upon for its magnificent management and its facilities for ransacking the whole earth for the freshest news. But The Constitution folks are "a knowin' set," and we therefore expect unlooked-for results in this, another advance step—wishing them, of course, unbounded success.

DAWSON DISPATCH: On January 18th The Constitution begins the publication of an evening paper. This will in no manner affect the morning paper and, from what we can gather, is to be chiefly a local news publication. This is a stroke of enterprise none but The Constitution would attempt, but it will be equal to the emergency.

BOWDEN INTELLIGENCE: Commencing next Monday, The Atlanta Constitution will issue an evening paper. The Constitution intends to get there with both feet, and it will make things more lively.

OGLETHORPE ECHO: The Constitution is going to start an evening edition of that paper next Monday. If the promises being made in connection with the "baby" are kept, it will be a good one indeed.

JONESBORO ENTERPRISE: The Evening Constitution will doubtless have many features of attractiveness, but none will excel the brilliant work of two clever newspaper writers, who will come to its staff from northeast Georgia—Miss Edna Cain, from Summerville, and Mr. Montgomery Folsom, from Rome.

CHEROKEE ADVANCE: A baby Constitution is advertised to appear next

Monday evening from the office of The Atlanta Constitution. It is needless to say that it will be a hummer. Everything emanating from The Constitution office is, you know. The Baby Constitution will be delivered by carriers at 10 cents per week. As The Morning Constitution is the leader in its field, so The Evening Constitution expects to be in its field.

CONYERS BANNER: The Atlanta Constitution will issue an evening paper in addition to the morning edition, and it will no doubt prove a success from the start. The Atlanta Constitution is a great enterprise, and keeps up with the times.

MADISON ADVERTISER: The Atlanta Constitution is not content with the publication of one daily paper, and on Monday, the 18th instant, will commence the publication of an afternoon paper. The Constitution does not want the earth, but will strive to tell the people all over the earth what happens morning and evening as fast as it happens.

MONROE ADVERTISER: The Constitution, on the afternoon of January 18th, will give the people an evening paper. The Constitution is one of the brightest, brainiest and best newspapers in this or any other country, and the enterprise and push displayed by the publishers deservedly receives the fair patronage and indorsement of all the people. Long may she waive.

AMERICUS TIMES-RECORDER: The Constitution is not content with the honor of giving the people throughout the country the best morning paper published, but announces that beginning on the 18th they will issue an evening edition. For enterprise, The Constitution cannot be outdistanced. There is method, brains and money backing the power behind this great journalistic throne. Success to the new evening star. May it always be bright, proving a phantom of delight as well as a young democrat right, is the greeting of The Times-Recorder.

ELBERTON TRIBUNE: The Atlanta Constitution will begin the publication of an afternoon paper in a few days. With Elbertonians, no paper takes like The Constitution. It gives the news, serves it up in good shape, and is regarded by all as the best newspaper published in the south. No doubt the evening edition will be equally as popular.

DECATUR NEW ERA: If The Baby Constitution is a chip of the "old block," it will be a blooming youngster.

CEDEARHAWK STANDARD: The first issue of The Evening Constitution will appear Monday, January 18th. Like the morning daily, it will be the greatest evening paper published. Subscribers who want to begin with the first copy at 10 cents per week will leave their names Friday and Saturday with the Lane Drug Company.

JACKSON ARGUS: The Atlanta Constitution will begin the publication of an afternoon paper on the 18th instant, which promises to be a lively paper. It will be a formidable competitor of The Atlanta Journal.

HAWKINSVILLE DISPATCH: The Atlanta Constitution will commence the publication of an afternoon paper on the 18th instant to be known as The Evening Constitution. The Constitution is the biggest, best and most enterprising paper in the south, and there is good reason to believe that the afternoon paper will prove a success.

CARTERSVILLE COURANT: The Atlanta Constitution will begin the publication of an evening paper next Monday morning, which will be delivered by carriers in every town and city in the state. If it is not an up-to-date evening paper, it will not be like its parent, the morning edition.

AUGUSTA HERALD: The evening edition of The Atlanta Constitution, which is to appear on January 18th, is anticipated with great interest and will no doubt be the liveliest handling born to Georgia journalism in years. Look out for The Evening Constitution tomorrow!



THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.



giving the opposite party credit for having some of the virtues and not all the vices of professional politicians.

"6. The tremendous influence wielded by The Atlanta Constitution is almost beyond conception, going, as it does, into the sacred precincts of thousands of our homes. It is as imperative that it should be pure and healthy in tone as it is for the water we drink to be fresh and limpid. The Atlanta Constitution is strong enough to be perfectly independent, fearless and bold in discussing the wrong, frank and true in denouncing the right.

"7. Give us a paper that will delight and instruct and not poison the minds of our children; give us a paper that will encourage the weak and gladden the hearts of the weary; give us a paper that will comfort the aged and cheer the sick. In short, give us a bright, wholesome, strong paper, which will grow in our affections as a friend.

"Thine for the right.

Colonel W. C. Glenn on the "Baby."

Colonel W. C. Glenn is one of the close observers of the progress of journalism.

He is one of the "news" men of Atlanta and his idea of a perfect newspaper is a good one. In expressing his views on The Evening Constitution, he says: "It is my idea that the subjects to be handled by The Evening Constitution, to please the people of Atlanta and vicinity, are the news features of the particular day on which it comes out. It should be especially the work of the reporter rather than the editor.

"Special importance, it seems to me, should be given to the local happenings of this city, and of its vicinity. Those who desire full telegraphic news from different parts of the world are already afforded that by The Constitution.

"As to the manner of gathering these items and keeping up with all the events as they occur, I cannot suggest any better model than that already afforded by The Constitution.

"The evening paper is, in a certain sense, supplementary to the morning paper, and while its field of work is somewhat narrower, it is more particular in detail, and more careful in the collection and dissemination of local happenings.

"May I be allowed to say that, however, some of us may differ from many views of The Constitution, and none have differed more widely than myself—that all regard it is a great newspaper. I do not believe that any city the size of Atlanta, in America, has such a paper, and in following out its natural destiny, in issuing the evening paper, it has given another illustration of the many strokes of enterprise which have made it a great paper and helped place in the minds of people abroad a high estimate of the progress and enterprise of this community.

"I know that the 'Baby' will start as a lusty youngster, and in a short while will achieve perfect and complete manhood. Yours truly,

W. C. GLENN."

Mr. J. J. Spalding's Practical Views.

Mr. Jack J. Spalding takes a practical view of the newspaper. He has a splendid idea of the way to get out a first-rate afternoon paper designed to please the people. He says:

"Complying with your request, it affords me pleasure to furnish you my ideas of the class of news and subjects that should be handled by The Evening Constitution to make it popular with the people of Atlanta and vicinity.

"I know of nothing more calculated to bring about this result than to adopt and carry out in The Evening Constitution the high-class news service and strong editorial policies which have always obtained in the morning Constitution.

"2. I believe that the policy of having a certain fixed page in your evening paper upon which can be found the news concerning subjects which are necessarily of daily happening, would result in a great saving of time and much popularize the paper. For instance, when one picks up The Evening Constitution, if he knew that on a certain page he could find the weather report, the market report, the schedule of arrival and departure of trains, a statement of the court proceedings and such matters as are of daily routine, it would be very popular.

"It is a matter of great pride with every Atlantan that our newspaper service is far ahead of any other city in the south, and I congratulate The Constitution on its entry into this new field, and predict for it the repetition, in a large measure, of the brilliant career which has marked the history of its morning edition. Very truly,

Dr. Brown Wants Church News.

Dr. Walker G. Brown thinks The Evening Constitution should tell of the

The Evening Constitution

WILL MAKE ITS APPEARANCE TOMORROW

MONDAY AFTERNOON!

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION will be published EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK EXCEPT SUNDAY; and the subscription price will be—

(Cents **10** Week.)

TEN CENTS A WEEK if delivered by carriers to subscribers in Atlanta, or in any city or town where the carrier system is in operation—payment to be made for such delivery to the carriers.

\$4 A YEAR

Cash in advance, to any address if sent by mail from THE CONSTITUTION office and delivered through the post office.

2 CENTS ON THE STREETS.

These rates are inflexible, and the paper will have **No Free List**

In the city of Atlanta, and in other places where THE EVENING CONSTITUTION is delivered by carriers, the circulation, by contract, belongs to the carriers, and not to THE CONSTITUTION. They will be entirely responsible for prompt delivery, and any complaint of failure of such should be reported at this office.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION begins on Monday with the **Largest Circulation** of any evening newspaper published between Washington and New Orleans.

It will be the **BEST, the BRIGHTEST** and the most **UP-TO-DATE** evening newspaper published in the Southern States.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON TOMORROW'S EVENT!
AND IN THE MEANTIME—

Look Out FOR THE Baby!



RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY
FURNITURE COMPANY.
 FURNITURE, CARPETS, MANTELS AND DRAPERIES.

Our Mr. A. G. Rhodes said to the writer: "Stamp this dissolution sale a tangible fact that the public can grasp, by a cash forfeiture of Five Thousand Dollars to the Children's Ward of the Grady Hospital and I will endorse it".

RUGS RUGS RUGS

Door and Washstand Rugs	15c
Dresser Rugs	25c

Heath Rugs	75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Japanese Jute Rugs, 3x6, for	\$1.00

Art Squares and Center Rugs for Whole Rooms at 50c on the Dollar.

REMNANT DEPT.

Remnants of Carpets.	Remnants of Flatting.
Remnants of Curtains.	Remnants of Shades.
Remnants of Portieres.	Remnants of Upholstery.
Remnants of Linoleums.	

All Remnants and Odd Lengths and Small Quantities Will Be

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY THIS WEEK.

MONEY TO LOAN.

To Move

ent one or a part of a good room with suitable front will be considered.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Jewelers, 57 Whitehall

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

CURRY WAREHOUSE CO.
Silkway Merchandise and General Store.
Separate rooms for furniture, food
and issues negotiable.
Get and W. & A. R. R. Telephone 218.

FOR RENT
I am desirous of finding my double ten-
ant house at 164 and 162 E. 1st street.
The houses are new and thoroughly
crisp in every respect. They can be
rented singly or together. Convenient to
shops and churches, etc. Will make
a right to desirable tenant. For further
particulars, call at 164 E. 1st, box 7.

Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 49 North Broad Street, Corner Walton.	
L. Whitehall st., g. and w.....	\$ 40 00
L. Walker st., g. and w.....	20 00
L. Washington st., g. and w.....	30 00
L. Marfetta st., g. and w.....	80 00
L. Walton st., g. and w.....	100 00
L. Academy st., g. and w.....	20 00
L. Smith st., g. and w. (tables).....	21 00
L. E. Fair st., g. and w.....	20 00
L. E. Fair st., g. and w.....	20 00
L. Whitehall st., g. and w.....	25 00
L. Academy st., g. and w.....	20 00
L. Capitol avenue.....	12 00
L. Rankin st.....	10 00
L. E. Fair st., Windsor.....	10 00
L. W. Simpson st.....	14 00
L. Powers st.....	10 00
L. E. Fair st., g. and w.....	10 00
L. E. Harris st., water.....	16 00
L. Humphries st.....	15 00

LOOK OUT FOR THE BABY!

John J. Woods, the Renting Agent, has just received a new lot of baby carriages from 7 ft. to 9 ft. 9 in. in length, and from 18 to 24 inches in width. Price, according to Mason's crossing, \$10 00 to \$15 00. Call on Woods, 49 North Broad street, for particulars. - C. B.

433 Hill	8.00
109 Mangum	25.00
109 Mangum	25.00
482 Courtland	25.00
108 W. Peachtree, bath.	21.00
482 Capitol ave.	27.00
158 E. 9th, new	33.00
158 E. 9th, new	33.00
116 Smith	20.00
h. 31 Gilmer	35.00
116 E. Pine	18.00
27 Daniel	15.00
45 Cooper	25.00
23 Cooper	25.00
225 Crumley	15.00
418 Whitehall	25.00
move tenants free. See notice	31 1/2

Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East
N. W. Street

y furnished cottage.....	8.00
9-r. h., 15 W. Simpson street.....	50 00
108 E. Ellis street.....	20 00
50 Evans street, West End.....	9 00
Crow street; close in.....	20 00
187 Wilcy street.....	16 00
189 Mangum street; newly rented.....	20 00
47 West Fair street.....	50 00
168 Crow street.....	16 65

118 Logan street.....	10 00
Fraser and Crumley streets.....	17 25
1000 Main street, bridge and Pryor.....	12 25
25 West Mitchell.....	40 00
112 South Forsyth street.....	27 25
1000 Main street, vacated offices, Ellis build- ing, Pryor street.....	
own have any property to rent, list it me.	

For Rent by D. Morrison.	
Corbett, Forrest ave.....	\$20 00
E. Fair, g. and w.....	31 00
Conner, st. g. and w.....	30 00
Conner, new, modern.....	18 00
Cooper street.....	25 00
Logan avenue.....	8 00
Angler ave. g. and w.....	25 00
Conner, Windsor st.....	25 00
Baugh street.....	25 00
Summit ave.....	12 25

Ne. side, adjacent to	45 00
Woodward ave. and W.	17 00
Woodward ave.	17 00
Hunnicut st.	14 00
E. Fair, near Pryor	37 00
12-acre garden land	20 00
W. side, near	20 00
Formwalt, g. and w.	20 00
Gordon, large lot	20 00
Gleim st.	7 50
Mills st, stable	15 00
Grant st., servant's house	25 00
Grant st.	17 00
Bass st.	5 00
and 50-acre dairy farm, five out.	20 00
Kiln in.	20 00
Rawson, near in.	12 75 ⁺
Westwood Park, acreage	7 50
50 other choice 3, 4 and 5-r. houses	

GASOLINE and headlight oil from
Standard Oil Company in five-
quantities delivered free in any
of the city on short notice; drop a
or telephone 1508. H. D. Harris, 35
Boulevard.

WANTED-Salesmen.

EXPERIENCED specialty salesmen to represent us. Men with unquestionable record will be considered. No side-line seekers or boys need apply. A. E. Zehne & Co., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—School supplies, country work; \$100 salary monthly, with liberal additional commissions. R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a New York manufacturer and importing house, a competent man to sell desirable staples and specialties to the grocery and retail trade. Arrangements and exclusive territory to the right man. Reference age and experience. Address Food, 22 Gansevoort street, New York City.

TRAVELING SALESMEN for cigars; old reliable house; experience necessary; extra inducements to customers. \$75 to \$150 per month and expenses. Chas. C. Bishop & Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen, handle side line to hardware trade. No. 615, St. Louis, Mo. Best cash; \$200 monthly; \$100 per week. Also cotton plow, patented. J. S. Thompson, corner Elgin and Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell cigars to dealers; \$100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. J. S. Thompson, corner Elgin and Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—To sell to dealers; \$100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Write for particulars. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—First-class whiskey salesman, thoroughly experienced, established sales territory. Send references and salary. Reply. None others need apply. Meighan & Co., 222 Madison, Ky.

SALESMEN and general agents, male and female, local and traveling, to appoint canvassers, paid on commission; experience, capital or experience required; expenses paid; net profit, \$150 monthly; free samples. W. C. Chubb, 222 Madison, Ky.

TRAVELING—Shoe, drug or novelty. Light side line. Good territory. \$150 per month. W. F. Simmons, 175 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN to sell Baking Powder in Glass Tins. \$100 monthly. Trade, no competition, experience unnecessary. \$50 monthly and expenses or \$25 per month. Chicago Baking Powder Co., 66 Hamilton ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell very complete line of lubricating oils. \$100 monthly; experience; liberal terms to proper party. Jewel Refining Company, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—One first-class settler and two lightning rod salesmen. Intelligent, faithful and hustling. No experience. No drawbacks. National Lightning Rod Co., 66 Hamilton ave., Chicago.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—3 or 4 good collectors, able to approach and convince business men; monthly salary. Liberal inducements. C. S. B. Constitution.

Wanted—A few bright men to prepare by mail for the Internal Revenue, customs, Railway Mail and other examinations to be held soon in every state. Splendid chances for appointment this year. Our catalogue, with views of Washington, particulars about all government positions, salaries, etc., sent free. National Correspondence Institute, Department E., Washington, D. C.

HUSTLERS for sampling, distributing, sign taking; both local and traveling. Inclusive salaries. Address: Bureau, 113 W. 21st St., New York City.

MANAGERS—\$20 to \$25 a week to appoint agents and introduce Folding Vapor Bath Cabinets to families and physicians. Everybody sell or sell well. \$5000 sold. Selling cash; \$200 monthly; \$100 per week. Also cotton plow, patented. J. S. Thompson, corner Elgin and Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.

MEN AND WOMEN—To work for us day or evening at their homes. Pleasant work; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Standard Mfg. Co., 142 W. 23d St., New York City.

WANTED—Young men, experienced, to introduce our cigars. Experience unnecessary. \$15 weekly to beginners; for samples and particulars, write with stamp. C. J. Box 120, Chicago.

\$30 A WEEK salary and expenses paid salesmen. Experience not necessary. Permanent position. Write to: J. S. Thompson, corner Elgin and Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.

DEPUTIES to represent the American Benevolent Legion and organize councils in every town and city in the United States. The most popular system of insurance in the world. Contracts liberal. Address: American Benevolent Legion, 1030 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Write-up man for out-of-town newspaper work. Address "J. M." care Constitution.

Wanted—Ideas—who can think of some simple thing to sell. Write to: J. S. Thompson, corner Elgin and Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A REFINED young lady, of settled mind, desires position with excellent family to see, housekeeper or companion to some kind lady. Address K. B. Constitution.

YOUNG widow in reduced circumstances wishes position in refined home, where she will be treated as one of the family. Good home, more than high wages. Splendid references. Address: Mrs. C. H. Hall, 21st St., West Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—Position as companion or governess for children in refined home. Young lady; reference. Address R. A. F., 191 East Fair street.

A NORTHERN lady of refinement would like position as housekeeper, either private family or boarding house; would exchange services for room and board for herself and husband. "Northern Lady" care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as companion or governess for children in refined home. Young lady; reference. Address R. A. F., 191 East Fair street.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

THE ALBEMARLE, 88 Ivy street, front room on third floor. \$50; one on second, \$20. Mrs. Wilkinson, Proprietress.

WANTED—Boarders; four young gentlemen or two couples, comfortable rooms, all conveniences, at reasonable rates. 131 Washington street.

BOARDERS can find excellent accommodations at 71 Luckie street. Table first-class, furnished rooms to let very low.

COUPLE or two gentlemen can get nice board and room without board. 41 West Peachtree.

LARGE, delightful front room with board, 21 W. Baker, 3 doors from Peachtree. Location central.

GENTLEMEN can get good board, close to nice rooms, gas, cold and hot water, for \$3.50 per week. 33 Crew street.

WANTED—Boarders. Elegant rooms and board at 141 Spring street. Table boarders collected.

Two neatly furnished rooms with board. Apply 10 West Ellis street.

FIRST-CLASS board, bottom prices, at 42 Spring street, 2 blocks from postoffice.

COUPLES or young men desiring comfortable rooms and good

\$1.00 CASH AND 75C PER WEEK SECURES A HOME AT

LAKEWOOD HEIGHTS

This beautiful new suburb is situated on the Lakewood Electric Railway, three miles from the center of the city. All improvements, such as wide streets, sidewalks and shade trees, are free of cost to purchaser. We also impose healthful restrictions, making this suburb attractive and desirable in every particular.

Building Prizes in Cash. To each person buying one or more lots of us at Lakewood Heights on or after January 13, 1897, and commencing to build a house thereon, costing not less than \$1,000, before February 13, 1897, and completing said house before May 13, 1897, we will give CASH PRIZES, as follows: \$200 for the first house completed, \$175 for the second house completed, \$150 for the third house completed, \$125 for the fourth house completed, \$100 for the fifth house completed and to the next ten persons building under above conditions \$75 each. Proportionate prizes for houses costing \$750 and \$500.

PRICES OF LOTS--\$75, \$100, \$150, \$175. TERMS--First Payment, \$1. Weekly Payments, 75c.

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed for cash.

Invest Your Savings. Unparalleled Terms and Inducements.

Lakewood Heights Co.,

S. B. TURMAN, Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

No. 8 WALL STREET (Kimball House).

Opening Offer Good Only for Ten Days.

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SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
\$35 FOR A FULL BUSINESS COURSE
Including stenography, bookkeeping, etc.
Awarded Silver Medal by Atlanta Exposition, 1895.
Address: 107 1/2 N. W. Cor. 1st and 2nd Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT LYCEUM T.T.'S
(18 YEARS IN ATLANTA)
Wedding and Christmas Novelties a Specialty.

Southern Shorthand Business University
Atlanta, Ga., and Norfolk, Va.
The leading colleges of bookkeeping, shorthand, English and telegraphy in the South. Awarded silver medal and diploma by Cotton States and International Exposition, which was the highest award.
Enter now. Catalogue free. Address as above.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Whitman Street, near Third Avenue, the only college of ACTUAL BUSINESS training and of BEST EMPLOYMENT in Atlanta. Awarded the medal and first prize by the official jury of awards of the Cotton States and International Exposition, 1895, over all competitors including every other business college in Atlanta for "method of instruction." Business, or shorthand course, \$10; both courses, \$15. Call or write.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City--Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

NO.	ARRIVE FROM	NO.	DEPART TO
112	Jacksonville, 3:20 pm	112	Chattanooga, 4:45 am
113	Savannah, 4:10 am	113	Columbus, 5:25 am
114	Fort Valley, 4:55 am	114	Greenville, 5:30 am
115	Dalton, 5:25 am	115	Brunswick, 7:20 am
116	Cordele, 6:00 am	116	Richmond, 7:50 am
117	Columbia, 6:30 am	117	Washington, 8:30 am
118	Fort Valley, 7:00 am	118	Savannah, 8:00 am
119	Dalton, 7:30 am	119	Jacksonville, 8:30 am
120	Columbia, 8:00 am	120	Dalton, 8:30 am
121	Brunswick, 8:30 am	121	Cordele, 8:30 am
122	Richmond, 9:00 am	122	Columbia, 8:30 am
123	Washington, 9:30 am	123	Fort Valley, 8:30 am
124	Savannah, 10:00 am	124	Dalton, 8:30 am
125	Jacksonville, 10:30 am	125	Columbia, 8:30 am
126	Dalton, 11:00 am	126	Brunswick, 8:30 am
127	Chattanooga, 1:15 pm	127	Fort Valley, 4:05 pm
128	Fort Valley, 1:30 pm	128	Dalton, 4:05 pm
129	Dalton, 1:45 pm	129	Columbia, 4:25 pm
130	Brunswick, 2:45 pm	130	Columbia, 4:25 pm
131	Richmond, 3:30 pm	131	Cordele, 4:35 pm
132	Columbia, 3:45 pm	132	Dalton, 4:55 pm
133	Fort Valley, 4:00 pm	133	Greenville, 4:55 pm
134	Dalton, 4:15 pm	134	Brunswick, 5:00 pm
135	Columbia, 4:30 pm	135	Richmond, 5:00 pm
136	Brunswick, 4:45 pm	136	Washington, 5:00 pm
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139	Savannah, 5:30 pm	139	Dalton, 5:00 pm
140	Jacksonville, 5:45 pm	140	Columbia, 5:00 pm
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369	Washington, 3:00 am	369	Fort Valley, 5:00 pm
370	Savannah, 3:15 am		

COMING OF THE HANNAS

Society Looks Forward with Interest to Their Advent.

The Changing of the Social Seasons and the Changes of Administration—A Piece of Social News from Abroad.

The Hannas are coming, hurrah! hurrah! The young lady Hannas and the Hannas-in-law.

They will function with unction. They will give you pink teas. They will dine you and wine you. And roll you with ease. In their carriage of state. And won't it be great. Even to gaze at the maker of McKinley's fate?

The Hannas are coming. Each separate star. Is singing the sentence in the other afar. And the newspapers say, in a soft cringing way. "Mark Hanna's an elegant gent. Not too bold, not too cold. And you mark what he spent. On McKinley will be but a song. To the bright golden hoodie he scatters along. His path in the gay social throng."

The Hannas are coming, so put on your best. Your new-gaws and laces and smirk with the rest. For Hanna's the king of the ring. And that you all know. The ring, I am told, is of gold, solid gold. So smile and bend low. For the Hannas are coming, hurrah, hurrah.

The grandest collection what ever you saw. The gents, an' the ladies, an' Hannas-in-law. So much has been written about the great McKinley leader, Mr. Mark Hanna, that I feel that the public in general has become pretty tired of the subject; but life at present and to leave out the Hannas therein would be like writing of a sewing society and omitting the scandal.

Everybody in Washington is expecting great things of the Hannas, and their expectations will not be disappointed. Mr. Hanna has always spent his money liberally on society as he has on his political ambitions for his friends. His wife is a handsome woman, and in Cleveland and in his winter home in Thomasville has always been a social leader. She is tall, graceful and commanding in presence, dresses beautifully and has exquisite taste about her home.

They have two daughters, the oldest just eighteen and the other a year younger. This one, Miss Ruth Hanna, is still giving some time to her books; but it is probable that she also will appear as a social hostess at the inauguration. She is an extremely lovable girl and a clever one to boot. She and her sister are splendid horsewomen and beautiful dancers. Mrs. Dan Hanna, the wife of Mr. Hanna's eldest son, is young and handsome, being a brunette, with a clear, rosy skin and brilliant dark eyes.

With these three young women and Mr. and Mrs. McKinley's pretty niece, the white house will not lack the charm of youthful company during the coming administration.

In a recent very funny article on the Hannas in one of the minor magazines, the writer went out of his way to explain that Mr. Hanna was not the awe-inspiring, severe and laconic individual that the reader would imagine him to be, and this explanation, interspersed as it was between almost every paragraph, made up the most of the article on the Hanna family.

There is something so funny to me in the awe with which certain little minds surround money and greatness that its revelation always brings to mind a story that many of you know about a rich woman bragging to an acquaintance about her own daughter.

"You know," said the lady, "my dear child is so sweet and simple and unostentatious."

And then the other woman, impatient and surdited, exclaimed: "My dear madam, why shouldn't your daughter be sweet and simple and unostentatious? Is she any better than any other woman's daughter?"

Probably Mr. Hanna himself would ask simply of any today praising his simplicity, "Why, my friend, why shouldn't I be?"

He is too clever and self-balanced a man to be self-conscious and ostentatious. He has known success too long for it to be turning his head now. He is the genuine man that sensible people would suspect him to be. It seems to me that silly writers and sillier personal toadies surround wealth and greatness by the only real ostentation and assumption it possesses. It is rare indeed that an American of the Hanna type becomes a snob. The training they have in making their money polishes off pretension. It's the best school for simplifying manners in the world.

Doctor Mary Has Swooped Down on 'Em Again. Dr. Mary Walker is in Washington again. She came down from her home on a visit a few days ago.

One would think that the subject of Dr. Walker had been exhausted by all American papers, but it hasn't. She seems, if not an eternal spring of youth, an eternal source of copy for all newspaper reporters.

That isn't odd when you think about it. She offers so many opportunities for speculation. The question as to whether she is mentally unbalanced or whether she is a fanatic whose vehemence for dress reform makes her about the same thing, is one never yet satisfactorily answered in the minds of the people.

In a way I myself believe in Dr. Walker. I believe in her from her own standpoint—not from mine, heaven forbid. I never wanted to wear trousers and a plug hat and a boiled skirt and a top coat and boots and all the rest of the fear that belongs to masculine attire, but she did and forthwith she independently exercised her idea. She's the only American woman out of the multitude pining for male attire who has worn it. The rest of them preach and philosophize and quarrel and complain about not wearing trousers, but they keep on their skirts just the same. I came across Dr. Walker in the capital yesterday. It was ten years since I had seen her, but she looked pretty much the same—a little more dried up, perhaps, and a little more like a caricature of Clyde Fitch which, if you have ever seen Fitch, you know means an appearance strange beyond all reckoning. Dr. Walker says that

male attire is good for the lungs and the liver, but it certainly don't help the complexion nor keep the hair from whitening.

I stopped her on her way to the senate reception room, where she was seeking Senator Hill, and asked if she'd mind telling me her present business in Washington.

"Not at all," she answered. "I am here for the purpose of establishing a sanitarium for consumptives."

"And where will it be?" I asked. "At my home in Oswego, N. Y. I've a large tract of land there, beautifully situated and I want to get some rich men here to go into the scheme. I know I can make it a success."

"And what are your ideas for the cure of tuberculosis?" She shook her head mysteriously. "Ah! if I told that," she replied, "I'd not make my fortune. I'll say this much, though, all these new notions about germs and microbes are nonsense. They come to us from the muggy, speculative brains of German doctors across the water. They come along with the Teistel and Ison craze, and one is just as morbid and unnatural as the other. We will get back to a normal state of good common sense when I start my infirmary."

An ill-concealed smile permeated my countenance as I looked at this eccentric individual. I can't think of Dr. Mary except in the general sense of person or

any of ours than that. It binds the brow. It's heavy and stiff, and it fits so close you know it makes people bald."

"Does it?" she asked rather anxiously, and she lifted it off and began touching lightly the top of her head. It's my opinion, however, that this was done for a blind, as I'm sure the doctor wears a toupee.

"And you think," I continued, "that all of us will be dressing like you do in the course of time?"

"I do," she replied, confidently. "I know it, that's all. Why, every woman I know who believes in dress reform has told me in confidence that she'd be following my example to the letter if she only had the courage of her convictions. In fact, many

women that the world never suspects of being women at all are wearing masculine attire and working in offices as men where no women are supposed to be employed. I know, for instance, half a dozen women in Chicago who are doing this."

"And they've never been found out?" "Not yet. One of them has held a man's position six years. She is a comrade with the men about her and none of them suspect her of being a woman."

"But aren't there avenues enough open to women without their having to disguise themselves as men?" "Oh, there are many more than there used to be," admitted the speaker, "but we will never have perfect freedom until men and women dress alike."

And with that parting fiat she left me to thank heaven that the fatal day of equality had not yet arrived and to send up a prayer to the effect that if it ever did come, men's fashions might be prettier and more artistic than they are today. What a homely lot we would be, Prick impersonating the statue of liberty, the masculine garb fashion has decreed for the past hundred years. In the day it would be had enough not to be able to distinguish sex from sex in the crowd

Continued on Page Twenty-Three.

As a Heroine. Just how the other woman owes her for the part she played in the struggle that followed cannot be told. But she was quick to urge her husband to enter, and he as quick to respond. In the early part of the war she remained at home, as did most of the leaders' wives; but she was never idle, and her home was a hospital for the sick and a refuge for the oppressed. When the army went into winter quarters she joined her husband, and that long, sad winter at Valley Forge was endured by her without a murmur, or loss of sparkle and life. And often when it was not prudent for her to join him, their letters show how poorly they endured the separation. Indeed these letters sometimes were more delicious to friends, as they knew she would not be held back by any of the dangers that threatened, from making the attempt to join him. There are letters also from General and Mrs. Washington written during this time, and which show a desire to teach her to endure patiently. Some of General Greene's letters to her also show how hard the loss of her company was to him, and he even tries to be light and witty, as he describes the scenes and adventures through which he was passing.

But in 1781 she went south and remained with him till the war was ended. Only during the heat of the summer, when she sought the cooler refuge among the islands, was she absent.

At last, when the struggle was ended, Nathaniel Greene was in a quandary. His business was gone, and he had a wife and five children looking to him for support. It is true, congress voted him a medal and two of the captured British cannon, but as a diet for growing children these were not over promising. Northward the little family went, and for a year made their home in Rhode Island. But North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia had not forgotten him, and each voted him a valuable tract of land, and it was soon decided that they would go south again, and southward they went to make their home at Mulberry Grove, on the Savannah river.

The impressive Yankee-Kate entered into the new life with all her heart, and her letters show the impressions she received. The following extract is almost like a mental photograph: "If you expect to be an inhabitant of this country, you must not think to sit down with your netting pins; but, on the contrary, employ half your time at the toilet, one quarter to paying and receiving visits, the other quarter to scolding servants, with a hard thump every now and then over the head, or singing, dancing, reading, writing, or saying your prayers. This latter is quite a phenomenon; but you need not tell how you employ your time."

But the life in the south was not long sunny. General Greene, perhaps not acclimated, or else worn out by his exertions, on a visit to Savannah in June, 1786, was stricken with what they called "sunstroke," and died, and Kate Littlefield at thirty-five was a widow with five children and a badly encumbered property.

But the light-hearted girl was a man now, stouter in form and with a resolute will, and she set about managing the estate. She scorned the opportunity to rid

herself of her husband's debts, calling them "debts of honor," and declaring, "I would starve rather than not pay them." She changed her residence to Cumberland Island, looked after her children, managed the estate and prospered.

The relation she had to one of the great inventions of the age has been forgotten by many, but is worthy of remembrance. A young man from New England, named Eli Whitney, had come to Georgia to be a tutor in a family near her, but had been disappointed, and, friendless and penniless, was received by Mrs. Greene into her family. There are various stories about his introduction to Phineas Miller, a large cotton grower there; but she had mentioned his mechanical ability, although he was studying law at the time, and out of that interview, her encouragement and Mr. Miller's aid, came the cotton gin, which

revolutionized the cotton industry of the world.



THE WIFE OF NATHANIEL

Kate Greene, Who Wedded a Revolutionary Hero.

Charming Stories of a Colonial Dame Who Carried a Brave Spirit Through the Struggles of This Country for Independence.

Kate Littlefield was a Block Island girl, but when very young she was sent with her sister to become members of the household of her aunt, the wife of Governor Greene, whose home was in Warwick, and there the young Quaker, Nathaniel Greene, met her when she was a school girl.

This serious young man, nine years the senior of the dashing Kate, was completely fascinated. She appealed to him as many a bright girl has done to a man whose disposition was at the antipodes of her own. She is described as having been of a fine figure, not very tall, of light complexion, with full gray eyes and regular, clear-cut features. Her movements were alert and her mind quicker than her body. She was not over-fond of study, but was a fascinating talker. The spirit of mischief was ever present, and even after the war was over, and she had entered on many of the brave women did, it did not leave her. One time, during the year she spent in Newport, she dressed herself as an old and helpless beggar woman, and went from house to house among her friends with her piteous story and sad appeal. From house after house she was turned away, not one suspecting her, unless it was to warn the servants to watch her carefully until she left the grounds. At last, when the rounds had been finished, she threw off her disguise and thoroughly enjoyed the joke against her friends, as she pointed to the one loaf of bread she had received after all her efforts.

As a Wife and Mother. And yet with all her spirit of fun, as a mother she was remarkably strict in her discipline, and demanded that her children from all of her children the most implicit obedience. Perhaps the military life of her husband aided in this; but she also entered into their childish sports with all her heart, and even compelled that great man, her husband, to join. That year in Newport, after the dangers of the war were over, perhaps made her, by a natural reaction, more gay than ever, and a visitor at their home recorded his surprise when one day he found the great general, his wife and children all playing "puss in the corner."

How Nathaniel won this bright, happy girl, we do not know. She was once thought not a coquette, and in great demand; but perhaps she appreciated his manly strength and integrity the more. "Not yet," one of them has held a man's position six years. She is a comrade with the men about her and none of them suspect her of being a woman."

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revolutionized the cotton industry of the world.

After Aaron Burr killed Hamilton he wrote the wife of Nathaniel Greene that he would be her guest. Hamilton had been her warm friend, and she had no mind to be hostess to his slayer, and as Phineas Miller, and she who had been so placed at his disposal, the resolute little woman left it in her own coach. It is needless to report that Aaron Burr's visit was not a protracted one.

But alas! this I never record it the vicarious, resolute, Kate Littlefield Greene had not only become interested in the cotton gin, but in Eli Whitney's supporter, Phineas Miller, and she who had been so devoted to the young Quaker general became Mrs. Miller. Life thenceforward was easier, and so far as we know, she was happy, but alas for the stories of Evangeline and Fenelon! But ever since Virgil's day, and Dido's also, varum et mutabile semper femina, and Kate Littlefield Greene Miller was no exception. Her husband was devoted and kind, and if she followed the example of Ruth instead of that of Penelope, perhaps it was her affair and not ours.

She had five children by Nathaniel Greene, two sons and three daughters. The oldest son, George Washington Greene, a namesake of whom the great commander was extremely fond, was drowned in the Savannah river, and his mother never entirely recovered from the shock. The second son was named for his father, and

right into health. Of course there is no virtue in a dawdling walk. The slow and languid dragging of one foot after the other, which some people call walking, would tire an athlete; it utterly exhausts a weak person, and that is the reason why many delicate people think they cannot walk. To derive any benefit from the exercise it is necessary to walk with a light, elastic step, which swings the weight of the body so easily from one leg to the other that its weight is not felt, and which produces a healthy glow, showing that the sluggish blood is stirred to action in the most remote veins. This sort of walking exhilarates the whole body, gives tone to the nerves, and produces just that sort of not advise the natural wood in frames, except on architectural subjects or mechanical drawings."

How to Frame Pictures. "Frame your picture simply," writes William Martin Johnson in the December Ladies' Home Journal. "The frame should not be noticeable except where it is needed for decorative purposes. Oils require the gold (not gilt) frame. The shadows in a gold frame are neutral and do not interfere with the color scheme of a painting. Aquarels should be given usually a wide white mat, which will give the delicate tones a chance for life. A yellow white moulding will never offend any eyes. I do not advise the natural wood in frames, except on architectural subjects or mechanical drawings."

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military known as "Nat." He with his three sisters survived Mrs. Miller, and followed her remains, just as the second struggle with England was near its close, to their last resting place in the family burying ground on Cumberland Island. EVERETT T. TOMLINSON.

HANDSOME MRS. AMELIA YOUNG

Wife of the Great Mormon Prophet Is Still Living.

From The St. Louis Republic. "Amelia's palace" is the cynosure of all travelers' eyes in the Latter-Day Zion. Everyone who spends an hour in Salt Lake City visits the handsome, three-story-stone structure dignified by that title. The woman whose memory the building will perpetuate is still living. Amelia Polson Young, the sixteenth and favorite wife of Brigham Young, is still handsome and remarkably well preserved. So well has she managed the liberal estate left her by her famous husband that it has increased many times in value and she is one of the wealthiest of her sex in the far west. She has exceptionally refined tastes and is fond of travel, having made several extensive European tours. Mrs. Young is a devout Mormon. She resides, not in the palace, but in a spacious home a few blocks west of the historic building. She is a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Walking for Health. When there is no organic weakness which is aggravated by the exertion, it is the easiest and pleasantest thing to walk

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NEW YORK IN WINTER

Gossip of the Clubs, Social, Literary and Charitable.

Society Girls Establish a "Settlement Among the Poor and Are Doing Great Good"—Mrs. Lanier's Success in Gotham.

New York, January 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—In business circles one is made aware of the social and political and social outlook of the country, but no hint of this appears in the social life of the city. The numerous and various clubs and associations of a social and charitable nature were never so vital and interesting.

The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated Washington's wedding day by a grand reception in the pink ballroom at Sherry's, which was crowded with elegant people, notwithstanding the fact that Sherry has fallen rather under a cloud since the infamous Seelye-Chapman stag dinner was held there. The programme of entertainment at the reception was large and brilliant, but the most poignant item was an impromptu sketch by Joe Jefferson, the young-old actor. Mr. Jefferson was also the life of the reunion if the Twelfth Night Club, which was pronounced "the merriest masque in many years." Bronson Howard, Daniel Frohman, John Hare, indeed, most of the stage celebrities, were there—all wearing the crown of ivy which is the symbol of the club. A part of the entertainment was the rendering of a very clever skit called "The Burning Question in Elysium," by twelve well-known actresses, who represented twelve of Shakespeare's most famous women characters.

Sorosis is preparing for its annual banquet—the only occasion on which men are invited to attend a meeting of this famous club. The banquet will be in the ballroom of the Waldorf; all the meetings of Sorosis now take place in this artistically magnificent hotel. The menu is in the hands of a celebrated chef, who will introduce some exquisite novelties.

The French ball given next week by the Cercle d'Harmonie, at the Madison Square garden, will be particularly sparkling in the way of decoration. The spacious floor will be transformed into a garden of plants and flowers, with a promenade all around. The electric lights will be shaded with pink and innumerable quantity of designed Japanese lanterns will be strung all around the great building eight premieres d'annee just arrived from France on the Normandy, will dance at different quarters of the garden every half hour.

In contrast to these showy and expensive pleasures are the quiet but earnest entertainments that are purposeful and helpful in their nature. Among these are the Working Girls' clubs, whose efforts this winter have been toward widening their means of assisting each other. They have sent a number of consumptive girls to the Adirondacks sanitarium and raised funds to pay for the services of trained nurses to go to homes where their members are sick. Next April the biennial convention of Working Girls' clubs will be held in Philadelphia. Delegates from all the large cities will be present.

The different clubs of working girls in New York have libraries and attractive meeting rooms. The members, after eleven years of helpful association, have gained immeasurably in refinement and culture. They discuss such subjects as "Music and Pictures—How Do They Influence Us?" "Events of the Month." The tendency of the clubs is toward "Peace in the Neighborhood." Criticism Keep Us from Doing Right or Wrong? Among these is the unique Children's Club, composed of little girls between the ages of five and ten. They meet every Monday and Thursday afternoon and one of the grown-ups from the "Thirty-Eighth Street Club" is present and helps them in their studies, and in their games and entertaining lessons in house-keeping and kitchen gardening.

The fifty-three years old association for improving the condition of the poor is about to carry out on a grand scale Walter Besant's idea of "settlement," which means that members of the cultured and wealthy class should teach the art of right living to the ill-fortuned and ignorant. The first experiment on this line in New York was undertaken by half a dozen young girls of the best society, who had become enthusiastic about the cause, while at college and persuaded their parents to let them carry it out as soon as they had won their diplomas. They left their luxurious homes, locked away their dresses and taste in the sitting and bed rooms and the cleanliness and economical cooking methods in the kitchen were object lessons in neatness and thriftiness more impressive than any taught by rote.

The college settlement soon became an active school of reform, while it had the appearance to the poor women and children of being only a hospitable home to which they were attracted by the bright sunlight on the cottage piano, the sweet singing of old songs in which they were invited to join and the interesting and amusing readings and pleasant games. Nor must the cakes and lemonade be left out in the list of attractions. Self-respect was taught the women. The delightful baths, often medicated, were paid for, five cents being the price, and few people's gratuitous benefits were bestowed, work of some kind being taken as pay.

The Society for Improving the Poor is about to build largely on this "settlement" idea. Their "settlement" will be on a grand scale. They will erect a large building—two in fact—on West Forty-sixth street, in the heart of a densely crowded tenement district. They will call it the "Hartley house" after the society's first agent. "It will contain a bureau of free labor, a home-keeping

DONKEY PROVES A GREAT BOXER

California Man Has a Brayer That Wears
the Gloves

HE IS MASTER IN UPPERCUTS

Long Eared Brute Has Developed an
Acquaintance with Manly Art.

WAS ONCE USED FOR A PUNCHING BIG

Quadruped Can Strike a Knock-Out
Blow as Well as Fitz, Corbett
or Sharkey.

This will be an interesting bit of news to many of the pugilistic fraternity. Here is a donkey whose owner has just discovered a possession of a natural aptitude for the manly art of self-defense.

At his present rate of progress in that line, this animal generally considered the synonym for dullness and stupidity will soon outclass Corbett as a ring hero.

Like Corbett, this boxing donkey's home is on the Pacific coast, and it is there that he is becoming famous. Unlike Corbett, however, the donkey cannot write letters nor talk, but he can box, fight, parry and counter.

Not only can he do all this, but he actually puts up his forefeet, engaged in boxing gloves against human antagonists and to judge from results he thoroughly understands many details of the manly art as practiced in the ring today.

Ephraim, for that is this wonderful donkey's name, is no common trick mule, trained by years of hard work to make a few awkward passes with his forefeet at the instigation of some ringmaster or clown. His science is self-taught and was picked up from long association with prizefighters, and he apparently takes a positive delight in a mill with some heavy weight, and the bird of victory does not always perch upon the standard of the human fighter.

Ephraim is the property of Chris Buckley, Jr., a son of Chris Buckley, known far and wide as "the blind boss" of San Francisco. On his annual retirement from his active politics Mr. Buckley goes to his country seat of Ravenswood, at Livermore, Cal., and it is at this place that the boxing donkey has his reputation.

He was foaled near the village of Clonskelly, County Cork, Ireland. Early in his existence Ephraim was shipped to a well-known New York judge, who bought him for his children to drive in Central park. Even at that time Ephraim, by the mischievous trick which he learned, gave evidence of his coming greatness. For that reason the judge found it convenient to give him to Hon. William Thompson, the well-known horse man of New Jersey.

The climate of the state, however, did not agree with Ephraim and he became the property of Edward Corrigan, the well-known turfman, Matt Storins, of Pleasanton, Cal., took him from Corrigan in payment of a bet, and finally Mr. Buckley presented the much owned and traveled Ephraim to his present youthful owner.

Among other fancies which the elder Buckley allows himself to indulge in is an admiration for prizefighters and as his country house is always open to them there is pretty generally one or two to be found there all the time. In the early days of Ephraim's appearance at Ravenswood the fighters who wished to keep in practice, cast about for either a boxing mate or a punching bag.

This latter was found in the little shaggy body of Ephraim, and he was so indignantly punched by the visiting sports that he began to resent it. He found out that by closely watching the man who was using him as a bag he could dodge a good many of the blows which were a great deal of punishment and hurting.

From that time on Ephraim did not seem to mind acting as a punching bag for certain periods during each day, but recent developments have shown how wrong it was that he has all the time learned how to dodge a blow.

Just what was the result of the donkey's persistence and peculiar powers of observation was proved in a surprising way a few days ago, when Alex Greggains, the champion heavyweight of the Pacific coast, who was a guest of Chris Buckley, undertook to put Ephraim through his daily lesson in the role of a punching bag.

For the first time in the knowledge of anybody, the donkey dodged the first two blows Greggains aimed at his head, with all the skill of an old prize fighter, and then to the amusement of everybody, Ephraim rose on his hind legs and made two rapid passes at his opponent with his forefeet.

Greggains was too much surprised to do more than look at the animal for a few seconds. Then he took notice of the fact that the donkey did not attempt to follow up his assault, but appeared to be watching him. Then Greggains cautiously made another pass at Ephraim, who dodged the blow and then made a return pass at the man with his forefeet.

Gradually it began to be realized by Greggains and those who were watching the queer contest, that the donkey was actually trying to spar with Greggains. When this fact was realized, the man started in to box in earnest. He had no difficulty in warding off the few old-looking strikes which the donkey made with his forefeet, but to get in a good fair blow on the animal's head was a difficult matter because of the unexpected moves which he would make to avoid a blow.

The sport lasted some time, and then Ephraim, apparently tiring of the game, suddenly turned and sent his hind feet flying toward Greggains' head and narrowly missed striking him in the face. That ended the fun for that day, but having once got the idea, Greggains took the donkey out each day, and together they would have a bout.

Ephraim rapidly learned how to parry to a certain extent and to counter. He also learned how to shake head and hand before the bouts began. A pair of boxing gloves were placed on his forefeet, and he seemed to enjoy a sparring bout with Greggains as much as he did an extra feed of oats.

He was always given a few lumps of sugar after each bout, and would never attempt to get down to work until he had first raised one of his forefeet and shaken hands with his opponent.

He has two tricks, however, which he always tries to use when sparring, and if his opponent is not on the watch for them they are apt to result in a knockout, for Ephraim always tries to seize with his teeth the hair of the man who is sparring with him, and if he is successful and gets a good grip, the man generally does not care to spar much more that day, once he succeeds in breaking away.

The other trick is much more formidable. Ephraim will in the midst of a bout suddenly drop on all fours, wheel about and drive his heels toward his opponent, and when they strike, as they often do, they hurt.

On a recent occasion while Greggains and Ephraim were sparring together Wil-

liam Harrison, a nephew of Chris Buckley who was watching them, decided that the donkey would be an "easy one," and jumping the low fence which surrounded the ring, started toward the two. As soon as Ephraim saw the new comer, he postponed operations with Greggains and started for Harrison. For a few seconds there were some great gusts of wind, showed by Harrison in getting around the ring with Ephraim a good second.

As soon as he got a chance, Harrison leaped over the fence at one jump and landed in a heap. He did not say much beyond the fact that he wanted no more "dug-out donkeys" in his, and took the first train home, where damages were repaired.

Ephraim displays in many things as much intelligence as the average human being. He knows what to do when time is called, and will never offer to rise on his hind feet to strike until he gets the word "Ready, go." Then his forefeet are in the air, on the ground, and in a variety of unexpected places. He strikes outward and down with his forefeet, and is quite able to move about in a lively fashion

one on the side of the head which floored Ephraim in a heap and ended the battle.

The donkey did not seem to mind it, and a few seconds later was contentedly eating sugar out of his victorious opponent's hand. Greggains remarked that Ephraim was a good thing to back even if he did occasionally lose the day.

This was rather amusing to one of the party, a man of aldermanic proportions and a lawyer of San Francisco by profession. When he heard what Greggains said, Mr. Mendenthal struck an attitude such as John L. Sullivan might have assumed in his palmy days and announced with great hauteur that he was prepared to battle with Ephraim until set of sun. Greggains promptly accepted in behalf of the donkey. Donkey and lawyer approached each other, and after the customary formalities started in. When Ephraim stood on his hind legs in order to strike with his forefeet, Mr. Mendenthal clinched and then both broke away. In the snarling which followed Ephraim managed to land his right forefoot squarely in the center of his antagonist's stomach, and in return the

DEATH ANGEL HALTED

Marvelous Life-Giving Apparatus Brought
Into Use.

TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA

Experiment with Pure Oxygen at the
Cincinnati City Hospital Proves
Successful.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Those who have stood at the bedside of a loved one fast in the coils of that monstrous disease, pneumonia, those who have ever seen those pitiful gasps for air, that despairing struggle growing weaker and weaker, and then have stayed and watched



EPHRAIM AFTER A HOT BOUT IS KNOCKED OUT.

marked the gravest danger in a disease which is so general that it may rightly be termed a scourge. At present but two patients, John Davis, of Elm avenue, Walnut Hills, and Julia Benford, of 39 Burgoyne street, are under the treatment, about eight other patients having been discharged and two having died since the experiments were begun.

With the aid of the above drawing the process can easily be understood. The tank within a short distance of the patient's head is filled with 100 pounds of compressed pure oxygen gas. The manometer to one side, guarded by the nurse, registers the pressure of it, which can be regulated so suit the exigencies of the case. A quarter-inch tube from the tank runs into the "Wolf's washer," a glass vessel filled with sterilized water and an antiseptic solution, through which the gas, after being purified of every deleterious substance, rises into the other tube passing to the patient's nostrils. In order that not a particle may be lost, and that it may remain uninvited by mingling with impure air, the end of the tube is provided with a cap similar to that used by dentists in administering laughing gas or ethylized air.

The treatment does not preclude the administration of medicines, both of ice applications, and is only intended to supply the patient with a pressure that will not require the patient to put forth an effort to inhale. The elevation of the chest will tell the nurse at a glance the respiratory strength of her patient, and if weak, pressure can be increased, and if strong, diminished.

Without a dissenting voice this rational treatment has been accepted by the profession at large, who promise themselves great results from its judicious use.

It is a Perfect Godsend.

When the prevalence of this disease is considered, any new defense against its attacks must be considered a godsend. From the infant to the octogenarian none are safe, and it enters the hotel and palace as well. Its causes are so many. Chemical and septic irritants, irritating gas, irritating dust, dust from articles dyed in arsenical compounds, foreign bodies gaining entrance into the lungs, air inspired over diptheritic and gangrenous tracts, alcohol and rheumatism add to the mortality. Weakened respiratory power, impure air, poor and insufficient food, bad hygiene, poorly ventilated and overcrowded rooms, all conduce to its presence in the human system. In the young it often follows upon measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and whooping cough, which, disarming the guarding epithelium, open the way to the enemy. Then there is the germ, being the most pervasive, violent and unmanageable of microbes.

As soon as the efficacy of the treatment with the oxygen gas is firmly established, it is the intention of the hospital author-

manufactures of fine white shirts and makers of best grade collars and cuffs use linen for the outside covering, while here in Austria, where linen is produced, and consequently cheaper than with us, fully 95 per cent of all collars, cuffs and shirt fronts are made of what is called here "chiffon," which is nothing else but an all-cotton fabric, in appearance, chiffon looks like linen, and no expert can tell the difference before or after washing; only by a chemical examination of the article can the truth be ascertained. Intending to order shirts some months ago, I asked to have linen shirt fronts. "Oh, you must be an American," was the dealer's reply to my request; "I can always tell an American in that way; they are our only customers who ask for linen bosoms in their shirts." He asked for permission to make me one shirt with a linen front, the other of linen, and I will give you a chiffon front, and after a few months' use, I cannot tell which is the linen and which is the chiffon or cotton front. As for cuffs and cuffs, 95 per cent of the manufacturers in those articles here in Vienna have not even one linen sample in stock. We ought to have facilities to manufacture as fine a chiffon as is made here, in Switzerland or in England. This material having been produced, our collar, cuff and shirt manufacturers will no doubt and the same advantage in using chiffon as the manufacturers do here. We import probably 1,000,000 worth of linen, used for the above purpose, and it would not be long before a good part of that importation would fall to the largest linen mills in Austria, and give us a new article to produce.

The above is very suggestive. We have already a number of the very best and very latest cotton mills in the south. The high profit in manufacturing cotton is to add the largest sum to the selling price. There is no longer any question in the minds of experts that cotton can be best manipulated just where it is grown. "It is absurdly for our mills to confine their output to the coarser and cheaper grades. We want to add to the prime cost of the linen the largest possible profit by making the very finest and most expensive cotton fabrics. We need in the south that millip that goes abroad for linen for our collars, cuffs and shirt fronts and many other millions saved by making the finest goods from the finest cotton grown in the world. Broad patriotism demands that we make our own use of our own goods, and that statesmanship finds no more beneficent field than in fostering, promoting and protecting our own home industries.

Kites of Today.

Kite flying is no longer to be regarded as a mere amusement for boys, says an article entitled in Current Literature. It has become a science and an art to which many learned scientists are now giving earnest attention. Kites are needed these days to explore the upper air in the study of meteorology; to carry cameras on high, and for other possible uses that may be developed. American scientists have been particularly active in this direction. Mr. A. G. McAdie, who is the "assistant forecast official" to the government meteorological bureau in San Francisco, is among the pioneers who have embraced this occupation in the spirit of original research. As we have said, kite-making and kite-flying are brand new topics from practical and scientific standpoints. The science of the thing is in its infancy. The old coffin-shaped kite of our boyhood days, with its flat surface, six sticks and a tail in a good flat that will stay in the air in a good

HE INVENTS GUN POWDER BICYCLE

Merchant of Latrobe, Pa., Finds a Remarkable Motor.

LIGHT AND EASY TO HANDLE

It Weighs Eight and Three-Quarter
Pounds, Eight Inches Long.

IT IS GOOD FOR ONE HUNDRED MILES

Discovery Has Been Thoroughly Tested
and Found To Be Wholly
Practicable.

A gun powder bicycle is the latest invention.

T. M. Freebie, a merchant of Latrobe, Pa., has just invented a most remarkable motor, which, with a weight of eight and three-quarters pounds and a length of eight inches, will, when charged with ordinary gun powder, carry a machine and rider one hundred miles.

Experiments and practical road tests have demonstrated the entire practicability of the motor, and its general use by the hundreds of thousands of wheelmen throughout the country is only a question of the near future.

A series of explosions as a motive power seems somewhat odd at first thought, and yet when this invention is considered in all its details its method of operation is apparent to all, and its manifest advantages over the present pedal and sprocket system is evident.

The adoption of this powder motor by bicycle riders means much to the wheeling world. It means that the steepest hill can be taken with the ease of the smoothest turnpike, and also that the matter of speed is practically limited only by the inclination of the rider. It means also that all the pleasure and excitement which can be enjoyed without any of its attendant fatigues and finally that there is no rattle, rumble or jar as with many other motor machines, to disturb the thoughts or conversation of wheelmen or women as they ride through finest shaded roads or country lanes.

This motor entirely does away with that bugbear of wheeling, the sprocket chain, and also the pedal and at the same time occupies but little more than the same space.

In appearance the small cylinder of the motor is three inches long and one inch in diameter, at the forward end of which is a box known as the exploding chamber. This is two inches long and one and a half inches high and one and three-quarter inches wide. From the rear end of the cylinder projects the driving rod. Above the cylinder is a small box, four inches in diameter and two inches deep. It is from this magazine that the explosive is supplied, by means of a feeder, to the exploding chamber.

The motor is fastened on to an ordinary machine in place of the pedals and sprocket chain. The driving rod, which takes the place of the chain, connects with a crank, although naturally much smaller than the driving rod of an ordinary engine.

The end of this rod, which projects from the cylinder, connects with a crank attached to the eccentric, which in turn is fastened to the axle of the rear wheel of the machine. The forcing outward of the driving rod from the magazine into the crank to revolve, and this in turn communicates the motion to the eccentric and wheel, giving motion to the machine.

The motor is of cast iron, and the power magazine has a capacity of five pounds. From the front of the magazine extends downward a chute leading into the exploding chamber.

Within the chute there is a system of valves governed by a rod which follows the frame of the machine up and over the forward wheel to the handle bars. This rod is fastened to the handle bars, and is connected by a bar which has at the upper end a cog wheel fitting into a smaller cog which governs the valve opening directly from the magazine into the chute. The second valve is midway between the others and acts as a governor to both, shutting off the supply when the speed is too rapid and increasing it when more speed is desired.

The third or lower valve opens directly into the exploding chamber and is much heavier than the others, for the reason that it has to withstand the pressure of the explosion and strain caused by the exploding powder.

The exploding chamber is the heaviest part of the motor. It is constructed of steel and in it the powder explodes as it comes from the magazine through the feeder. As the explosion occurs a gaseous smoke is generated which acts much the same as steam, in that it operates the piston head of the driving rod which is connected by one end of which is connected with the exploding chamber.

As the volume of this gaseous smoke is increased, the action of the rod is proportionately increased and an increase of speed is effected.

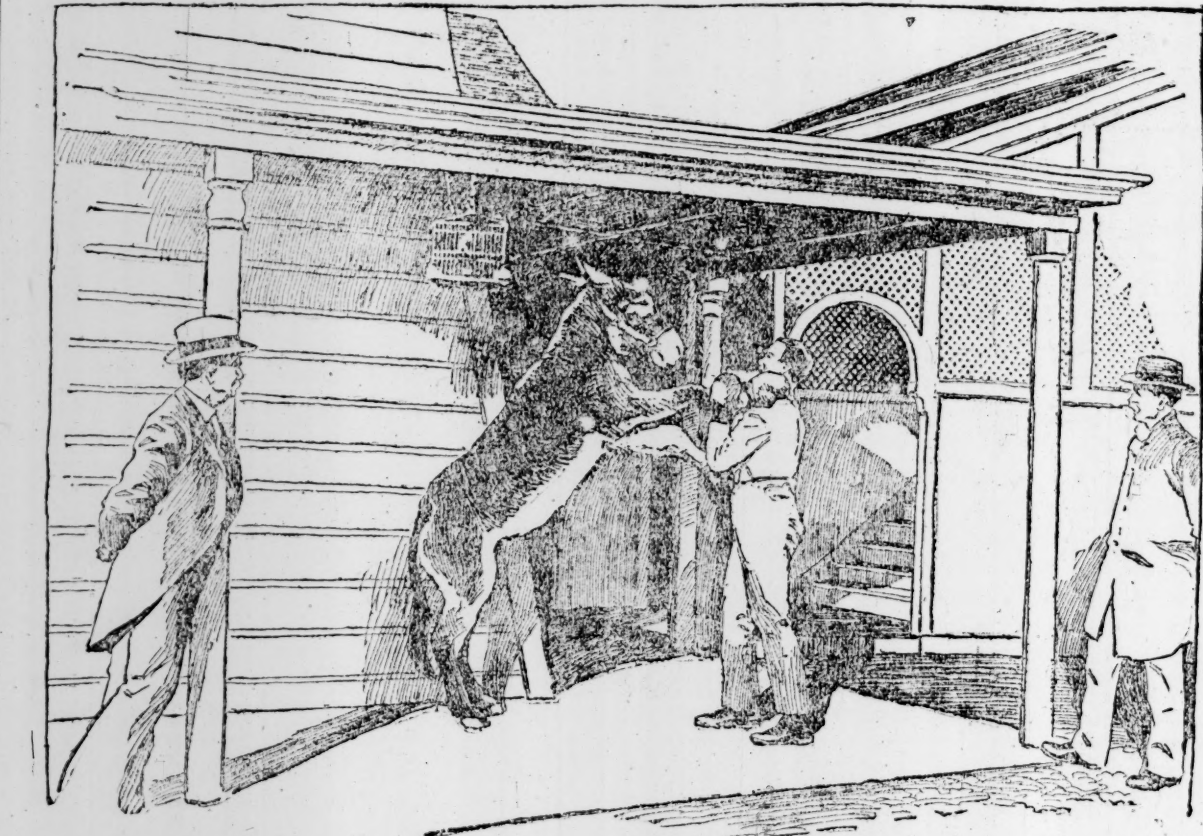
To avoid any possibility of explosion of the gases generated by the exploding powder, there is a valve at the top of the exploding chamber, through which the excess gas is automatically allowed to escape.

The speed of the machine, to a certain extent, regulates the action of the valves. The supply chamber, which presents a cumbersome arrangement in the chute which adjusts the angle of the back of the chute, forcing it nearer the valves or increasing the speed as the rider may wish. A rod working from the rear wheel to the chute opens and closes the valves as the wheel revolves and thus allows the powder to escape from the magazine.

The powder is exploded in the exploding chamber to make a start in the first instance by concussion. There are a series of caps so arranged within the chamber that every pressure to the full extent of the governing rod leading to the handle bars explodes one. When the rider wishes to start, the rod is forced down, the valves in the chutes are opened and a cap within the chamber is exploded, causing the machine to start. Just the reverse operation caused the entire machinery to stop. The drawing upward of the rod shuts the valve, causing the flow of powder to cease and as no more gaseous smoke can be generated the machine comes to a gradual stop. To make a sudden stop, the ordinary brake is used.

The motor is fastened on to the frame of the machinery by a clamp which is in reality a portion of the cylinder, and when secured fast nothing comes to the breaking of the machine frame can displace the motor from its position.

So little powder is exploded at a time that there is no smoke and no odor, and the action of the motor is so even that riding on macie worked by this method of propulsion is much like coasting down a good hill on an ordinary machine. Footrests instead of pedals are placed at the forward part of the machine on either side of the fork, but are much wider than the ordinary rest, so there is no fatigue resulting from keeping the feet in one position for an extended length of time.



EPHRAIM, CLEVER DONKEY OF RAVENSWOOD, CAL., SPARRING WITH BOXER GREGGAINS.

when standing on his hind feet. He always appears to understand the meaning of foul, and will stop when that word is called.

One of the best bouts which Ephraim has put up was between him and Greggains recently before a select party of twenty-five, in a fifty-foot ring. When all was ready, the bell was rung and the two principals walked from their side of the ring toward the center. When the donkey met Greggains he raised his right forefoot and gravely shook the man's hand.

The two then backed apart a few paces, when Ephraim made a sudden rush at his opponent and just before he reached him, rose on his hind feet and brought both feet down on the man's shoulders with no little force. Greggains struck a blow at the donkey's head, but the animal dodged it like a professional prize fighter.

Ephraim then broke away, and wheeling suddenly, sent both hind feet flying toward Greggains' head with enough force to annihilate him if he had not dodged just in time to avoid him. The first round ended slightly in favor of the donkey, who went into his corner and was regaled with half a dozen lumps of sugar.

In the second round Ephraim showed wonderful intelligence in trying to get his forefeet on Greggains' shoulders. After several attempts had been made, and tried to get his hind feet on Greggains' shoulders, suddenly succeeded in getting behind the man as he was turning to dodge a blow. The instant Ephraim found he had his forefeet where he wanted them he caught Greggains by the hair with his teeth. He gave him one or two shakes and then he suddenly wheeled about, and while Greggains was recovering from the blow, Ephraim struck both hind feet against the man's back with titanic force.

The referee declared this a foul and the donkey was punished by being denied his sugar after that round. But they reasoned without counting on the intelligence of Ephraim, for when the third and last round was called he refused to go toward the center of the ring until he was given the sugar which had been refused him. No amount of persuasion could move him until he was given the sugar. Then he walked to the ring with as nearly a smile on his long face as ever a donkey had.

Ephraim started in with a rush and tried his favorite game of getting his forefeet on his opponent's shoulders. Failing in this, he tried to use his hind feet on Greggains' stomach, but at the call of the referee he resumed the proper method of sparring. Greggains made a number of passes at Ephraim's head, but at this point the donkey showed that he had a new trick, for each time such a pass was made he would dodge the blow by falling on his knees.

These tactics were kept up for some time, until finally Ephraim succeeded in getting his forefeet where he wanted them—on Greggains' shoulders. Everybody was watching to see what the donkey would do next, when suddenly he whirled around on his hind legs, as if on a pivot, and as he did so his right forefoot just brushed the side of Greggains' face. Had his blow struck him it would have broken all the bones in his face. As it was it staggered him a bit, and when Ephraim dropped on his forefeet and then raised himself Greggains was more on his guard, and after a few passes between them, got in a good

man of law hit his long-eared antagonist directly under one of the aforementioned ears.

This astonished Ephraim to such an extent that a general mix-up followed and was ended by the donkey attempting to seize Mr. Mendenthal by the hair of the head with his teeth. This move on the part of his opponent was so unexpected that Mr. Mendenthal was too surprised to move, but when he saw the donkey with open mouth and ears laid back rushing at him his courage fled and he did likewise with Ephraim in hot pursuit.

It was a mad race while it lasted, until Lawyer Mendenthal in order to escape attempted to climb a tree. Nature never intended him for that sort of exercise, especially under such circumstances. Ephraim reached the tree just as the lawyer fancied he was getting into safety. Forgetting all science and all else but revenge, the donkey used the weapons nature intended that he should use, landed two small but very hard hind feet against the person of the representation of the law, who under the influence of that catapult went several feet upward along the tree trunk in rapid fashion. Ephraim, the seemed satisfied and walked off to a cozy-looking lot of grass and began eating as if nothing unusual had happened.

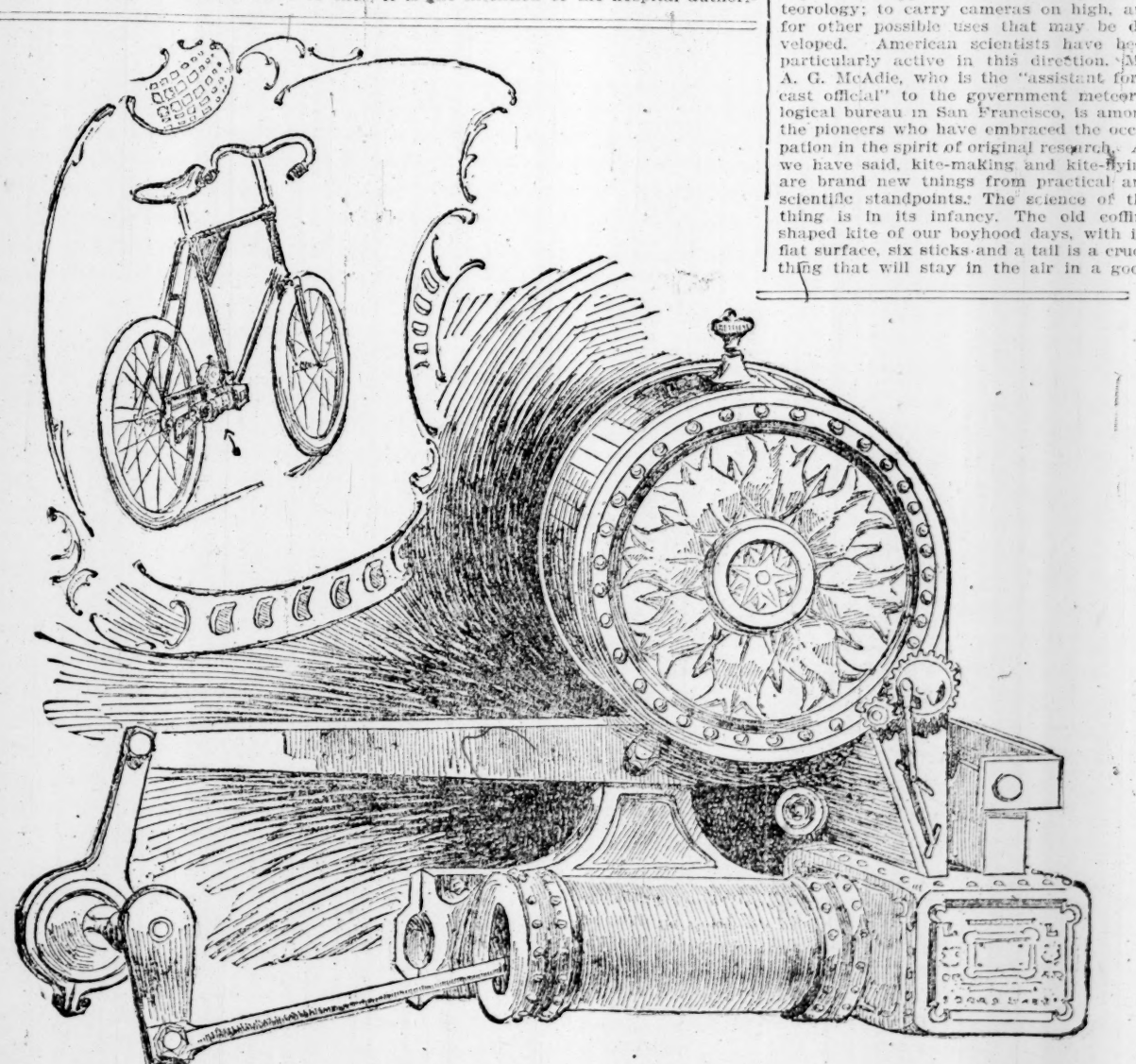
A recent exploit of the same donkey was characteristic of him and his tricks, and horse trainer named "Corny," of Livermore, called at Ravenswood to break a team of horses. He entered the corral where Ephraim was taking his exercise and without any preliminary the donkey by him sparring with Allen for an opening. The manner of his reception was so sudden and strange that before he could gather himself together the active and energetic Ephraim had landed several telling body blows, and the first thing Mr. Allen did was to seek safety by climbing to the top of a twenty-foot ladder.

When the donkey was finally secured and Allen released, he went into Livermore and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Ephraim, of Ravenswood, for assault. The warrant was given to Marshal Taylor for execution, and he thinking that Mr. Ephraim was one of Mr. Buckley's coachmen proceeded to Ravenswood to arrest the man.

It happened that when he arrived there the first man he met was Greggains, who when asked where Mr. Ephraim could be found, replied "In the corral." Thinking that perhaps the man was hiding from him, the marshal boldly entered the corral, courageous and cool, armed with the law. But Ephraim is a law unto himself, and caring nothing for either Marshal or law proceeded to do him as he had done with Mr. Allen. It was not until the battered and bruised marshal had spent some ten minutes in safety, if not dignity, upon the top of a coalhouse that it began to dawn on him that possibly he might be the victim of a practical joke.

Then the marshal said things, and said them in a loud voice; so loud, in fact, that some of the workmen employed about the place came to the rescue and relieved him from his uncomfortable position, but not before he had sworn to arrest anybody who dared tell the story of "how he did not arrest Mr. Ephraim."

Mr. Buckley has had many offers, some of them almost fabulous, if he would consent to sell Ephraim, but nothing will induce him to ever consider such a proposition.



EXPLODING GUNPOWDER PROPELS THIS WONDERFUL BICYCLE MOTOR OF T. M. FREEBIE

lungs, weakening of the walls and a consequent loss of contractibility, the abundant pus formation being forced by each inspiratory thrust from larger to smaller vessels at the same time that air is not able to enter the surrounding partially collapsed portions. It is this lack of air, which, being slowly shut off, practically strangles the unfortunate sufferer, that has given physicians so much trouble in the treatment of pneumonia.

Phenomenal Rise of Temperature.

Rise of temperature, which in some recorded cases has reached the fabulous height of 106 degrees, has only been regarded as a secondary consideration, and the one desideratum has been to supply sufficient oxygen to the patient's lungs to keep him alive while the disease was creeping on to its crisis.

To this end scientists have for some time been engaged in experiments, and unless aid signs fail, the physicians at the city hospital have the problem, and have elimi-

nates to set aside one ward, possibly E ward, for pneumonia cases alone. A sufficient number of tanks to accommodate any number of patients will be provided, and attendant being able to serve a half dozen patients. With the facilities at hand, the first outfit would be the greatest, and suffering humanity would be benefited a huge droffold. Local physicians who have watched the experiments with great interest, are confident of its success, the very rationalness of the treatment commending itself to their judgment, and they already see its use where it may be of benefit in other diseases of the lungs. Of the cases already treated a minute history is kept, the nucleus of a detailed report, which will be presented before the Academy of Medicine at a future day.

Cotton Collars and Shirt Fronts.

Consul General Judd, of Vienna, reports to the United States department of state, September 5, 1896:

"I submit some observations about the making of cuffs, collars and shirt fronts in Austria. It is a curious fact that at home

deal of darting about. Up to two or three years ago people knew any better kite, but now the Malay kite, which presents a concave surface to the wind, and so needs no tail, has revolutionized the work. No kite is so easy to make, and it is a useless weight. For practical use kites are wanted which will carry light weights high into the air. The maximum of lifting power with the minimum of strain on the string, the minimum of weight and bulk and the maximum of steadiness are chief among the things sought for in a kite. The number of considerations called the "cellular" type. It looks like a combination of boxes. The principle is of lifting power with the better kite, one above the other. The idea was originated in 1896 by Wenham. It was not until four or five years ago that the idea was worked out practically by Hargrave, a well-known Australian scientist, who has long been working at flying machines. Hargrave lifted a man into the air with a lot of his kites.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Supplement to
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1897.

The Story of a Burglar.

By
Gerald Brennan.

Why Peggy Was Made Office Boy.

"And weren't there any ghosts when you were a child, mamma?" asked the smallest of the five girls.

"Well," said mamma, as she folded her spectacles and laid aside the book she had been reading, "when I was a little girl, far away in France, for that is the way the story should begin, I suppose, our little village of Bois-le-Duc had a ghost that was a complete mystery to the good townsfolk, and for a long time kept us children close indoors after night had fallen. It was the only ghost I ever really saw and was such a strange one that I have never forgotten about it.

"Bois-le-Duc was a very little village containing scarcely more than the three essentials of a town—an inn, a church and a burial ground. All the houses in the place stood on one long winding street, so that, although the town was small, it was a long walk from the market at one end to the graveyard at the other. Our own home stood fairly outside the village, for it stood a good quarter of a mile beyond this graveyard and had been the chateau where the duke of the province lived in the days before the revolution. There were no houses between ours and the village except that of the sexton, which stood close beside the stone wall of the cemetery, and Jean Moulin, Jean was our gardener and the village toper, and he lived in a little brown cottage only a few steps from our door.

"Now, the ghost of Bois-le-Duc, about which I started to tell you, was a graveyard ghost and as we often passed the graveyard after dark in coming from visits to playmates in the town, we had more chances than any one else to become acquainted with it—in fact, we had more chances of that kind than we cared for. We were no braver than most girls of ten and twelve, and we had no brothers to make us appear more bold than we felt, by poking fun at us.

"It was my sister, Susanne, who first saw the ghost. She had been sent on an errand to the house of the cure, one bright summer evening, and was loitering near the graveyard on her way home, looking for berries among the tangled vines that grew beside the footpath. Suddenly she heard a strange, low sound, like the crying of a tired child, and jumping to her feet she saw something big and white standing on a fallen tombstone in the middle of the burial ground. Whatever the thing was it did not move, but simply stood there white and still, looking at her.

"Oo! Oo!" said the smallest girl, with a shiver, drawing the stool on which she sat closer to mamma's knee.

"Susanne's short legs could not fly fast enough to carry her the rest of the way home. She never looked back or stopped an instant and when she burst in at our kitchen door her hat was gone and her brown curls were flying all about her face. As almost any other little girl would have done, she began to cry, and it was a long time before she got breath enough to tell us what she had seen. Mother petted her until she had stopped crying and then she laughed at Susanne's terror. 'Pie, pie my child,' said she, 'it was thy fancy; there are no ghosts in our quiet churchyard.' Nevertheless both Susanne and I believed that it was a ghost that she had seen. When we went upstairs to bed she told me all about the big white thing again, and we drew the covers over our heads until we went to sleep.

"It was a long time before we got up courage to pass the graveyard again at night, but after awhile our desire to attend some of the little parties that our friends in the village were always getting up, got the better of our fear of the ghosts, and we began to go out again in the evening. We had done this several times when we next saw the ghost. We were together that night, and we both saw it at the same moment, simply a dim white object moving about among the grassy mounds. I can still remember the cold shiver that went over me when I saw it, and the way my heart thumped against my ribs as we bounded along the path toward home. Again our mother had to dry our tears, but this time she did not laugh at us.

"After this we were certain about the ghost; we could not both have been mistaken. For the next few times when we went out our father walked with us, but strangely enough, we saw nothing, although he looked carefully along the graveyard wall, while we clung to his hands and tried to look as bold as he did. Then father, too, laughed at us. 'You have been reading too many fairy tales,' he said, 'the daughters of a soldier should be more brave.'

"But it was not long before others saw our graveyard ghost, and the whole town began to believe in it. The ghost was always white and silent, but except for that no two stories about it agreed. Gaston Four, the miller, saw an old man with a long white beard leaning against the stone wall and looking over as he passed one night, and he was sure that it looked exactly like old Pierre Babay, who had fallen from the church scaffold and broken his neck. Old Gabrielle, our laundress, saw the object very plainly, too, and she was equally certain that it was a woman in a white shroud with two plumes in her head. In Gabrielle's opinion the ghost was that of an old dame who had lived near the edge of the forest close by and who had been called a witch. Others did not agree with either Gaston or Gabrielle, but had a separate theory of their own.

"Whoever or whatever the ghost was it did not seem inclined to leave the graveyard, and so when Susanne and I went

very much to visit the village we ventured to repeat our evening trips. But always, when we came near the burial ground, we threw our aprons over our heads and ran as fast as we could till we were well past. And in the eyes of our girl friends we were very brave to pass the ghost, even in that way.

"Of all who did not believe in the ghost, or pretended not to believe in it, nobody scoffed so loudly at our fears as Pierre Moulin. 'I should like to meet your ghost,' said Pierre boisterously. 'I would say to him, 'Hold, my fine fellow, here's your



THE CHILD COULD ONLY POINT TO HIS DESK.

health," and offer him a drink from my flask.' We hardly believed that Pierre would dare to do this if he actually met the ghost, but we thought he must be terribly brave to dare to think of such a thing. Certain it was that fear of the ghost did not keep him from making his nightly visit to the inn to drink a glass of brandy and fill his flask, but we learned afterwards that with all of his boasting Pierre was really more afraid of the lonely occupant of the churchyard than we were, for he did not pass along the road, but made a wide detour through the fields till he got beyond the burial ground. Oddly enough, though, it was through Pierre Moulin that we finally learned just who and what the ghost really was.

"It was on Christmas eve, and Pierre had stayed longer than usual at the village inn. He had had many a glass of wine, and it was almost midnight when he finally rose to go. As he took his flask from the innkeeper's hand he said in a half tipsy voice, 'This is Christmas eve, when all should be of good cheer. Tonight if I meet the ghost of Bois-le-Duc he shall have a sip from my flagon, I promise you.' The wine had made Pierre bold and he decided that he was not afraid of any ghost. As he came opposite the graveyard he stopped and looked about. All was silent and still in the cold moonlight; there was no moving thing in sight. Pierre drew the flask from his pocket and held it up in one hand. 'Monsieur Ghost,' cried he, 'will you not sip good cheer with me on Christmas eve?' Even as he spoke a white figure seemed to rise from beneath one of the laurel trees that stood among the mounds, and came slowly toward the place where Pierre stood. Evidently the ghost was going to accept his invitation. For an instant Pierre stood still, frozen with terror, but his frisk, like a dash of cold water, sobered him. He forgot his boast at the inn, his flask fell to the ground with a crash, and Pierre himself dashed down the road like one pursued, for as he looked back over his shoulders he saw the white thing enter the road through an opening in the stone wall and come running along behind him. Pierre was no longer young, and he could, the white thing kept getting nearer and nearer. In story books ghosts make no noise as they travel, but Pierre could hear that one clattering along the hard road, and the sound kept him going, even after he was ready to drop for want of breath.

"The thing was close behind as Pierre turned into the little gateway to the cottage. A light was shining through the window, and Pierre knew that his wife was sitting up for him, but he did not wait for her to undo the door. There was not time for that. The white object was almost upon him, and Pierre even fancied that

he could feel its cold breath as he ran. He made straight for the lighted window and with a last effort hurled himself through it, falling glass, sash and all, in a heap on the floor.

Pierre's wife was as frightened as she could possibly have been and her shrieks reached the ears of my father, who sat reading in his study with the window open to let in a cool night air. Father rushed down to the brown cottage. 'What is it, Madame Moulin,' he cried, 'what is the matter?' Pierre still lay on the floor gasping for breath and rolling his eyes as though in a fit. 'The ghost,' he managed to stammer, 'it was almost upon me; it is there,' pointing toward the window.

"Father threw open the window and looked out. The white object was standing calmly in Pierre's front yard. Father strode up to it and dragged it to where the lamplight shone full upon it. Then he went inside and gave Pierre a kick that brought him to his feet. 'Get up, you

here,' he cried, 'and look upon your ghost. It is a sexton's goat, lonely for company, though why he should desire the companionship of a fool I know not.' And father marched back to his study as though he was very angry, though really he was laughing to himself all the time.

There was a sigh of relief from the smallest girl and a cry of disappointment from the others. Mamma smiled.

"So that was the end of the ghost of



PEGGY.

Bois-le-Duc," she said, "the only one I ever knew. The sexton's goat still cropped the grass and leaves among the graves, but after that we never put our aprons over our heads in passing by. As for Pierre, whenever his friends at the inn wished to stop his boasting, they would ask him to tell how he drank with the graveyard ghost on Christmas eve."

A PARROT SCHOOL.

On Lower Third avenue, in the famous and old time, much feared Bowery district of New York, is the only parrot school on the continent. In this school, which is

nothing more than the backroom of a bird fancier's shop, parrots receive their education.

Large numbers of these birds are brought to New York each season, most of them fresh from the tropical forests of South America. In this wild state, screaming and screaming, they are purchased by the bird fancier's, taught to greater or less extent and sold all over the country. In this parrot academy the birds go through a regular course of training. They begin with kindergarten methods and step by step are promoted until they have completed the highest grade. When a fresh lot of these birds is purchased they are put in the room, and for three or four days left to themselves so that they may become accustomed to their surroundings. Then a parrot who has already mastered the art of monosyllable words is introduced and soon teaches the whole class such simple words as yes and no.

The next grade, in which dissyllables and sentences of the simplest character are taught, is presided over by a second parrot further advanced than the first, while in the third grade, where long words and more difficult sentences comprise the course, the teacher is also a parrot.

In the fourth, fifth and sixth grades the teachers are the bird fancier and his daughter. The black board comes into use and the birds are taught their alphabet one letter at a time. Then to read and to spell simple words as "cat" and "dog," simple sums in arithmetic and telling the time of day. At this point the general education ceases. The brighter birds are selected and taught to sing and dance. All parrots are not musical and only a few become really skilled musicians from a parrot's standpoint, which is learning to sing correctly to the accompaniment of a musical instrument.

When asked about teaching parrots at home the principal of this strange school said:

"That's easy enough if the bird is bright and the teacher has some patience. All you have to do is to put him in a dark room and keep repeating the words until he catches the. After he has learned two or three simple sentences there is no need of keeping him in the dark room during his lessons. He will pick up things easy enough. But as for learning to spell and to read and the time of day and music it takes a good teacher and a mighty bright bird."

EMILY McLAWS.

A BOY GENIUS.

Huberman Is the Youngest and Greatest Living Violinist.

Bronislaw Huberman has been in America four weeks now; artists speak of his performances as "soul-inspired;" the great singers at present congregated in New York admire and pet him; music-lovers clamor for his photographs and great ladies beg him to write for them his name, to be kept as a souvenir. Even the stony-hearted critics admit his genius and declare that his violin-playing is something exceptional and not to be measured by ordinary standards. All this—adulation and admiration he accepts as a matter of course and with far less enthusiasm than an every-day boy would show over a new bicycle or a pair of skates. In spite of his rare endowment, his marvelous memory, and handicraft with the bow, Bronislaw is as much a boy as any round-cheeked youngster in these United States.

His boyishness shows itself in two distinctive ways. He loves ice cream, and nuts and raisins, and goodies galore, and he loves to have his own way.

He has special preferences as to the manner in which he shall spend his time and he does not like interruption in his favorite pursuits. He never was a lad for outdoor sports. Football and baseball, shinney and mumblepeg have no charm for him, he would not be apt to challenge a chum to wrestle or box, or to engage in a running contest or match game of marbles, but he likes to show his collection of postage stamps, to display his favorite books and pictures, and to sit down to a game of chess. All the overflow of spirits and vitality that he has goes out at his finger ends, in the scraping and scateating that he does on his beloved violin.

"Show me your violin, Bronislaw," you ask, wondering if the small dictator will choose to do so. He hesitates, and then has the instrument brought for inspection.

"People who know about such things, will not believe its value, will not believe that it cost \$10,000," he says, as he fingers it tenderly.

"But it did cost that much?" is questioned.

"Yes, indeed," speaking eagerly, his cheeks coloring with earnest feeling. "The queen gave it to me. Queen Carmen Sylva, of Roumania. She knows it is no ordinary violin. I was violinist to her court at Bucharest."

"And she was kind to you?"

"Kind? She is my friend," he explains, quietly. "She tried her best to get my stamp album brought back, but I never got it. These stamps I have now are all my new collection. The other collection was lost."

"Tell me about it."

"We were travelling through Austria going to Roumania, and, at the frontier, at the custom house the gendarmes charged almost a hundred francs duty on the collection. We thought that a very high charge and refused to pay it, so the album was kept at the custom house until we should come back. At least that was the arrangement, but when I did send for it, it was gone. When I told the queen, she was angry with the officials and told me not to worry, that she would have it searched for. She never could find it, though, so I began another collection. I have now over 600 specimens of stamps." Bronislaw did not tell this incident as it is written. He is a Pole, born in Warsaw. He speaks French fluently, and has a fine command of German, but English brothers him much, although he is learning it surprisingly fast.

O. F. GUMBY.

A TRUE GHOST STORY:

By—
—M. S. HILL.

It Was a Graveyard Spirit That Frightened the Boys and Girls of Bois-le-duc.

When Peggy first made her appearance in The Disseminator office, none of us paid any attention to her. Certainly, none of us even dreamed that she was likely to prove a heroine.

Peggy was Jimmy's sister; and Jimmy—otherwise James McGovern—was one of The Disseminator office boys. On a certain spring afternoon, when I entered the city department of our justly celebrated journal, I found my accustomed chair occupied by a rosy-cheeked, wide-eyed fluffy-haired young person, whose brief skirts at once proclaimed her sex and her extreme youth. The watchful Jimmy, seeing my perplexity, instantly darted forward, and half pushed, half lifted the usurper from my rightful throne.

"It's my sister," he explained, clearly somewhat ashamed of owning such a commodity. "You see mother's dead, an' father's to work all day, so Peggy her couldn't stay home all by her lonesome; and I thought—thought—"

"You thought you might bring her here," I interrupted. "Well, she's a pretty little thing, and if you don't let her get in the way, I fancy the boys won't mind."

"I won't get in ve way," piped Peggy, with superb self-consciousness. "An' zen-an-zen, I tan help Jimmy."

I laughed at the idea of a little six-year-old maiden helping in the busy whirl of a newspaper city room, and gave Peggy an encouraging pat on the head, and a very modest coin of the realm for certain transactions in candy. Thenceforward Peggy adopted me as her especial friend and champion.

It was a day or two later that on entering the city room I came upon a curious sight—no less a sight, indeed, than old Buchanan, the city editor, with Peggy on his knee. Now, if ever there was a surly human bear it was Buchanan; and it spoke volumes for Peggy that she had been able to tame him. Indeed I had feared that, when my chief discovered her daily presence in the office, he would instantly order her to decamp. Quite the contrary had occurred, and I was stricken with amazement, which did not decrease when Jimmy subsequently narrated to me the events leading up to Peggy's conquest.

Buchanan, it appears, had come growling into the room, as was his wont, and looking for some one upon whom to vent the spleen generated by a half-digested breakfast. He was a terrible man, was Buchanan, when his breakfast did not agree with him! But this morning the city editor was not expected for an hour to come, and so Jimmy and his sister had been indulging in a merry game of "tag." They were rushing wildly, hither and thither; upsetting chairs and waste-paper baskets, and utterly unconscious of all else but their fun, when the burly form of Buchanan loomed up in the doorway. Bless you!—these happy urchins never even saw him; and for full fifteen minutes he stood on the threshold, looking on, and feeling his ill temper oozing out, like Bob Acres' courage, at his finger tips.

Presently Peggy, in one of her frantic rushes from the pursuing Jimmy, ran plump into Buchanan's outstretched arms. Poor little thing!—she almost fainted with fright when she saw who her captor was (and for the matter of that Jimmy was quite as horrified); but the very first words Buchanan spoke reassured her. When I entered he was telling her about his own little girls—particularly about the one that was dead.

Peggy became quite a feature of The Disseminator's city department. She had a funny little piece of needle work which she called "emb'oidy"—meaning embroidery, I suppose; and at this she stitched or made believe to stitch assiduously. But she had a quick eye and wit, had Peggy; and, little by little, she managed to pick up all the technicalities of the office—the manner of managing that wondrous being, the telephone—the mysteries of proof-slips and the files appertaining thereunto—and most of the accumulated lore of The Disseminator office boys. One day I found her perched on a table, gravely calling up "Threstral" on the 'phone, and asking with visible importance for "Thix-hund-ed-an-thirty-theven." On another occasion I met her toddling down from the composing room with a bundle of proofs in her chubby arms, while from the printers' landing that usually dignified person, the foreman, walked over her darling voyage.

About the middle of January two notable events occurred. One was the breaking of Jimmy McGovern's leg in a "coasting" accident, and the constant loss of that invaluable youngster for office purposes. The second—well, you shall hear about the second event, as Buchanan is never tired of describing it.

We had all gone home for the night—or rather for the morning. The office was deserted, and supposed to be closed—although events disclosed the fact that a careless janitor had been in the habit of leaving it carelessly open, while he sought refreshments around the corner.

Buchanan was in the very act of undressing himself to slumber when he heard his private telephone bell ringing furiously. Leaping out of bed, he seized the receiver, and gruffly demanded what anybody wanted with a Christian city editor at such an unearthly hour of the morning.

Great was his astonishment (he admits that he first accused himself of dreaming) when there came across the wires a voice he knew—lispng childish voice—calling faintly:

"Misto Boocan! Oh-h, Misto! Boocan! Zis is Peggy, Jimmy's sister."

"Good gracious!" cried Buchanan. "What do you want, child?"

"No matter," was the answer, "but please come quick, or ye

thought

and hair-trigger resolve. There flashed across his mind the thought that in his desk at the office, ready for publication on the morrow, lay the proofs and papers in the great Bolton bribery and corruption case. He knew that Bolton, prince of swindlers, was a desperate man, who would risk anything to secure those proofs. Clearly Peggy was telephoning from the local room of The Disseminator. How or why she came to do so, he did not stay to ask. In ten minutes he was on his bicycle and speeding madly through the silent streets.

When he reached The Disseminator office his fears gained ground from the fact that the private door leading to the editorial rooms was ajar. Rushing upstairs and throwing open the local room door he was



OLD GABRIELLE SAW THE OBJECT VERY PLAINLY.

greeted with a glad cry and Peggy—a disheveled, pale-faced Peggy—leaped into his arms.

At first the child could only point speechlessly to his desk in the corner, where the invaluable documents had lain. The desk was broken up, as though with an ax, and the Bolton proofs were gone!

Now that Buchanan knew the worst his calmness returned. Carrying the child to the refrigerator in the corner he made her drink a glassful of water. Peggy revived instantly. Her voice returned, and she managed to lip out her story.

Coming with her father from a late visit to Jimmy at the hospital they had stopped to see the night watchman of The Disseminator office. This careless personage had coolly left little Peggy in charge, while he "slipped across the street a minute" for refreshments, with his old crony, McGovern, senior.

They had hardly been absent five minutes



Pierre Dashed Down the Road Like One Pursued.

when Peggy, half-dozing in a dark corner, heard stealthy steps and saw two men enter the room. One of them she recognized as a discharged printer of The Disseminator—Healy by name. Not seeing Peggy in her corner, the two broke open Buchanan's desk, and after a careful search found and abstracted the Bolton documents.

"And where did they go?" asked Buchanan.

"Peggy ran to ve window an' watched 'em. They crossed ve street, an' went into ve saloon across ve way."

"The same saloon that your father and the watchman entered?"

Peggy nodded her head.

Quickly Buchanan lifted the child on his shoulder, and ran down the stairs. On the threshold of the street door were McGovern and the recalcitrant watchman; but Buchanan had no time to abuse them then.

"Follow me, men!" he shouted, and still carrying Peggy and with the startled pair at his heels he dashed across the street and into the saloon—a night resort for printers

—across the way.

The saloon was empty, save for a group

of three men at a table in a far corner. One of these men Buchanan recognized as Bolton, the swindler; another was the discharged printer, Healy. Even as they entered a bundle of papers lay in the middle of the table, while Bolton was counting out some greenbacks.

Buchanan set down the child, and sprang like a cat does upon a mouse at the documents.

"Hold those men. They are thieves," he cried, seizing the papers and warding off a frantic blow from Bolton's sledge-hammer fist.

In the confusion Buchanan made good his escape, catching up the frightened Peggy as he went, and still clutching the Bolton papers. In the street he met a policeman, and dispatched him to the saloon, where the erring janitor was probably paying for his carelessness in a tussle with the Bolton gang.

But Buchanan did not care, so long as the papers and Peggy were safe.

In the office, while they waited for news from the "seat of war," the grim city editor found time to tell Peggy what he thought of her.

"You have done a great thing for the

paper, Peggy," he said, "and we shan't forget it. By the way, we need an office boy badly, and I don't know anybody better fitted for the job than you."

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go to school to no advantage at all. When they are grown up to womanhood and manhood, they will see their fatal mistake in not taking advantage of opportunity offered even in childhood. I live on my father's farm three miles from Skipperton, our nearest postoffice, where our paper, The Constitution, arrives every Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Not wishing this letter to trespass on your wastebasket, I will close. A happy future to Aunt Susie and The Constitution.

Edward Cunningham, Adairsville, Ga.—

Dear Junior: I take "Truth and Honesty" for my subject. I think they are two fundamental elements of character. A character void of these elements is in a hopeless condition. The scriptures tell us that "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone;" and forgery is a criminal offense. I was surprised to see a letter in your department with my name to it, as I have never written one, and I am unwilling for it to stand uncorrected. While to strangers there might not appear to be anything wrong in the letter, but those who know me, and are acquainted with the facts, can readily see the wolf in sheep's clothing. It has ever been the mission of the wicked one to try by all means, no matter how base, to thwart the efforts of those who would do something for fallen humanity. We have a very good, quiet community, about as good as you will find; but the devil still lives, and there is nothing too low for him to do. He never comes out in open fight, but secretly and in the dark. Dear cousins, I think we all would do well to cultivate honest, truthful Christian characters, and not permit anything to turn us from the right. This is my first bona fide letter for print. If it is printed, I will write again some day.

Lula Freeman, Bonham, Tex.—Will you admit a little country girl in your charming circle? I am ten years old. I live nine miles south of Bonham. Bonham is the county site of Fannin county. I will ask a question: Who was called the iron-handed man? I will send 10 cents to the Grady hospital. I can wash dishes, churn, iron and sweep.

Charlotte Sorrells, Fanshawe, I. T.—Dear

Junior: I have not visited you in some time, but I come again with a greeting of happy New Year to all. Oh, such lovely weather we have had during holidays. Everybody, I hope, had a merry Christmas and happy New Year. Now, dear cousins, I hope that with the dying of the old year, none of our noble resolves or high aspirations will grow less brilliant, but with the new year, with hearts buoyant and a fixed determination, let us renew our allegiance to Him that "doeth all things well," and strive to attain to higher planes of usefulness. I greatly appreciate the many nice and interesting letters I have received from the cousins, but I have been sick and unable to answer them all. However, I take this method of thanking you all personally for your correspondence, and if Aunt Susie will kindly permit, I will be glad to give you a glimpse of the Indian Territory and the natives sometime in the near future.

Eva Arsbrester, Pine View, Ala.—The old year has faded in the past. What has it brought us? Has it brought success, pleasure, happiness, or has it brought failure, sorrow and disappointment. Memory's hand lifts the coffin of cherished dreams and broken idols, and gazes on their moldering forms in mournful silence, dropping bitter tears and withered flowers on the fair slumberers. The old year takes with it many happy dreams. It has bowed the proud head and washed the luster from the flashing eye with tears. Yet it brought in its train some lovelights. On the wings of every year come some flashings of sunshine into every heart.

What has been the fruit of the past year. The student says: "I have gained knowledge; earth has opened her storehouse to me, and bade me examine her treasures, and from them to enrich my mind." The man of business says: "I have made good bargains and have increased my wealth," or the less fortunate one pressing his hands to his throbbing brow, closes his eyes to try to shut out the vision of poverty and ruin that threaten him. Now we turn to give a glad welcome to the new year. Oh, New Year! Clasp your shadows closely under your wings and let only the sweet light gleam on our paths, while you reign. Deal gently with our loved ones. They may be scattered—"some to the bridal; some to the tomb." If so, sanctify the new ties by purest love, and whisper peace to the departing spirit. Would like correspondence.

Albert A. Rayle, Ancon, Ga.—Dear Aunt Susie—I send you 50 cents for the Grady hospital. I am seven years old; I made my money myself; I am going to give a part of all I make. I have no little brother or sister, but I am not a lonely little boy. Mother teaches me and I amuse myself in many ways. My good father says I may have a pony when I am older. Your little friend.

(I thank you very much for your nice contribution.—Aunt Susie.)

Claude Riser, Etheridge, S. C.—Dear Junior—I will take for my subject "Nobility of Labor." Labor, either of the head or hand, is the lot of humanity. There are no exceptions to this general rule. The rich who have toiled early and late for a competence find their present ease not to be endurable. The king on his throne is beset with cares, and the laborer he performs is oftentimes far heavier than any borne by the poorest peasant in his dominions. The high and low alike acknowledge the universal sway of labor.

The noblest man on earth is he who puts his hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor and goes forth to conquer honor and worth.

Labor is mighty and beautiful. The world has learned that man cannot be anything without employment. We do not see a man's nobility in dress and toilet adornments, but in the muscular arm—it may be roughened by hardy, honest toil. We must look on labor as honorable and dignify the task which lies before us, wherever it may be found.

With much success to The Junior and Aunt Susie, I close. Correspondence solicited.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE
YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers
of the Daily Constitution.All Letters and Communications Intended
for this Issue Must be Addressed to The
Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., January 17, 1897.

Young Dramatists.

The North Side Dramatic Club met at Russell C. Mitchell's home last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

The minutes being read, the president called for the election of new officers. It resulted as follows: D. H. Dougherty, Jr., president; George Blount, vice president; Russell C. Mitchell, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

This is Mr. Dougherty's second term of office and he has shown himself to be worthy of that position.

Mr. George Blount is as bright a boy as can be found anywhere in the city. He has proved himself a fine actor in the shows which have been given by the club and there was not a single vote cast against him. Russell Mitchell, who was elected secretary, has made himself famous by his great tambourine and skirt dances.

He can handle a skirt in a dance as good as any girl and is pronounced a fine actor by all who have been to any of the club's shows.

The colors adopted by the club were white and blue.

Eighteen new members were enrolled at the meeting and all seem to take an unusual amount of interest in the club. Among those who were elected members are Miss Daisy Holliday, Miss Bob Venable, Miss Kate O'Brien, Miss Katie Williams, Miss Marie Stuart, Miss Aline Mitchell, Miss Jennie Ponder, Miss May O'Brien, Miss Mina Lou Blount, Miss Lizzie Lewis, Miss Ora Sue Mitchell, Messrs. L. L. Harris and Cone Maddox.

After the club adjourned, delightful refreshments were served and many interesting games were played.

A poem written by George Blount and dedicated to the president of the North Side Dramatic Club was read by the secretary. The following is an extract from it:

"There are some boys, of whom you all know,

That decided one day to give a big show;
But many people opposed it, for they said
If they acted

That everybody in town would at once
go distracted."

Mr. Blount was elected poet of the club and will be called upon to write another one for the next meeting.

Mr. Joe Lewis moved that new business be referred back to again and Mr. Wade Langston's name was proposed to honorary membership at the club. He was elected by a unanimous vote. The club then adjourned.

How I Spent Christmas.

Following are two articles written by children of Mrs. Crawley's school on "How I Spent Christmas." It is an original idea of our little correspondent Leida Gordon, and a number will be printed in the coming issues of The Junior.

It is rather late to write a Christmas letter. Christmas to us now seems quite a long way off in the past, but as that day was spent so delightfully by us we cannot help writing a letter about it. We were invited to a children's barbecue out in the country at the home of our little friend, Lottie Frye. The barbecue was about 11 o'clock Christmas morning, and we had a lovely time. The meats were cooked by the little folks in a big old-fashioned fireplace. They were hung before the fire and turned and roasted until they were nicely browned.

We all enjoyed eating the dinner very much, and afterwards played games until it was time to go home.

Altogether we spent a lovely Christmas.
Lida Clay Underwood.

I spent a pleasant Christmas, and Santa Claus came to see me and brought me a lot of pretty things. I said to mamma Christmas Eve: "Mamma, I have everything I want but a ball," but when Christmas morning came I thought very differently, for there were so many things that I had not thought of before. I got the ball, and as for all I spent a pleasant Christmas. Ola Jeter, a nice little girl, came to see me, and we spent a quiet but pleasant Christmas at home. Ola has started to school here, and I think will study hard. I have made a New Year resolution, and that is to study well and with profit. With happiest greetings,
May Howard Shea.

Hal Morrison's Paper.

Hal Morrison's little paper, The Friend of Cuba, has made its appearance again. It is even a better edition than the first. There are more original drawings from the pen of Hal than there were in the first edition, and fully as much reading matter.

This little youngster has made quite a hit with his little sheet. Nearly all of the Cubans in the city are subscribers, and quite a number of other people.

The Cubans in Atlanta think there is nobody like this same little Hal Morrison, and they read his little paper and laugh at his joke on General Weyler and the rest of the Spaniards with as much pleasure as they do those in the big newspapers.

The paper is printed by Hal himself. He is the editor and proprietor. He gives all of the money made to the Cuban junta to help in their cause for freedom. His little paper will surely continue its successful career, for it is championing the cause of freedom.

THE GIRLS OF CHINA.

Ask a Chinese how many children he has and he will reply by giving you the number of his sons. Why should such worthless little beings as girls be counted in with their ever-welcomed, eagerly-desired brothers? "A boy is worth ten times as much as a girl." "If a girl does no harm it is enough; you cannot expect her to be either useful or good." "Why should she be loved for soon she will be betrothed and may become the servant of some other family until she is old enough to be married to their son?" Often soon after little girls are born, and sometimes they are not allowed to live an hour, their fathers will call in a fortune-teller and give him the month, day and hour of their birth, who will then calculate. If a girl is born under an unlucky star, nothing that she does will prosper. If she was born on a day of the cycle of the "dog," and her brother of the "hare," her influence would certainly prove fatal to him unless she be removed, as hares are destroyed by dogs. In either case she is disposed of in some way. If a girl is lame or blind, her chances of life are small. Many have bright and attractive faces and all have very dark eyes. They wear their raven hair dressed in different ways, according to the province in which they live. Most frequently it is braided into a heavy strand, which hangs down the back, and is tied with a scarlet cord. It is often cut in front and worn in bangs. Sometimes it is tied up on one side like a horn about four or six inches long. At the age of thirteen it is put up in womanly style. It is twisted around curious wire frames and made to represent a shoe, wings of a bird, double bow of ribbon, wheel, etc. After marriage the hair is dressed square in front. This appearance is obtained by pulling out the hair round the forehead, making it look broad and high. The hair, even of the poorer class, is often elaborately decorated with ornaments and must be combed as smooth as possible and waxed so it will not frizz. Mrs. Miner's hair curls and they often wonder if she ever combs it. Although bare-footed and half clad, the hair must be in shape and ornamented. When in holiday attire, most girls have their faces well adorned with rouge and white powder. There is but a slight difference in the cut of the garments worn by girls and women of the different provinces. Shades in the color, width of the sleeves, style of trimming vary some from time to time, but in no degree as compared to the fashion in the United States. The most important part of a Chinese girl's dress is her shoes. So tiny, of colored silk or satin, most tastefully embroidered, with brightly painted heels just peeping from beneath the neat pantaloons, and the feet are supposed to merit the poetical name of "golden lilies." But how sad it is to discover that such a result is produced by indescribable torture, and that the part of the foot that is not seen is nothing but a mass of distorted or broken bones! This little foot is produced by applying narrow cotton bandages about three yards long, when the girl is about six years old. One end of the strip of cotton is placed beneath the instep and then carried over the four small toes, drawing them down beneath the foot. Another twist draws the heel and great toe nearer together, making an indentation beneath the sole. When all the cloth has been used the end is firmly sewed down, and the feet are left for a week or two in that condition. Clean bandages are now and then put on, but the change has to be very rapidly effected, or the blood begins to circulate in the poor benumbed foot, and the agony becomes almost unbearable. Frequently during the process a girl loses one or two toes, but she feels repaid for the pain by being the possessor of still smaller feet. For the first year or two the girl suffers constant pain. They use many devices to try to numb the feet and relieve the agony. Through the weary summer days, instead of romping and enjoying the fresh air and sports with brother, the poor little girl will lie restless with fever upon her little couch, and when the cold nights of winter come, she is afraid to wrap her limbs in any covering, else they grow warm and the suffering become more intense. When the feet are first bound she moves about by placing her knees upon two low stools, moving them alternately with her hands. At last the much desired smallness is obtained, the feet are deformed for life, and she is greatly admired by all her friends. If a girl is not betrothed until she is ten or more years of age, one of the first questions is, "What is the length of her feet?" The small-footed Chinese ladies hobble and limp along, (about as American ladies would walking upon their heels), supporting themselves by placing one hand on a child's shoulder or by means of a strong staff. Three inches in the correct length of the fashionable shoe, but some are only two. If you will send me \$5 for day-school work, I will send you a pair of "Golden Lily" shoes. Women whose feet are not so small, though tightly bound, manage to walk some distance. "Their movements are as the waving of the willows" sings the Chinese poet. The custom of foot-binding has no connection with religion, and is not proscribed by the law of the country. Indeed, no small-footed woman is allowed within the precincts of the imperial palace, and no Manchu woman binds her feet. It is only an aristocratic, heathenish custom and nothing but the spread of Christianity and the growing up of that Christian public feeling, which teaches compassion for the weak, and sympathetic tenderness for the suffering, can abolish foot-binding from Chinese homes. Slowly, but surely, this influence is already working, and in connection with several of our native churches anti-foot-binding societies have been formed.

Girls of the wealthier class are seldom seen abroad, but the daughters of the poor have a much freer and happier life. When little more than babies, and just able to carry a basket and rake, they are sent out to a piece of waste land, or the slope of some neighboring hill, to collect fuel for cooking. Very seldom is a fire used for any other purpose. While still very young, girls are intrusted with the care of the baby, which frequently sits on her back in a scarf which is tied over her shoulders, head and feet bobbing and dangling as she runs about in her play or sways herself

from side to side to quiet him. Often have I seen the little ones exposed to the burning sun which would soon blind me. While very young girls are taught to pick tea, cotton, care for the silkworms, spin and weave nets, embroider, and make idol money, besides being the domestic of the home. Frequently the girls of the poorer class are sold as slaves, and are usually employed in caring for their mistress's children. Sometimes they are treated kindly, but far too often theirs is a tale of woe. As to education, the girl receives but little. Few will allow their girls to study with their sons for a few years and that is all. Their books are entitled "Counsels for Girls," "Instructions," "Admonitions for the Inner Apartments," "Four Virtues and Three Obediences" and the like. Few are the schools in China for girls save those organized by missionaries. Not that their talents are inferior, but that they will be injured by the study of bad books; as a Chinese writer says, "The feminine mind is unsteady in purpose and easily swayed from the right." After the age of eight or ten the daughters of the wealthier class are kept within the walls of their own home. It is thought improper for them to be seen out of doors. Their amusements are few, and though they have not to endure the hardships of the poorer class, their life is much more cramped and very monotonous. Many do beautiful embroidery, and some have quite a talent for inventing new patterns which they work most elegantly upon costly silks and satins. When foreign ladies visit the homes, questions similar to the following are asked: "What is the cost of your garment?" "Why do you women have such large feet like our men?" "Why don't you have your hair combed and glued down on wire shapes?" "Why do foreign ladies cover their heads like our men?" "How old are you?" "Why do you not have black eyes like ours? Have they faded out?" "Can you see several feet down into the earth and tell where the gold and silver is lying?" "Is there a sun and moon in your country?" "Are there hills and trees?" These and many other questions have to be answered time and again by the missionary ladies, and at first it is often difficult to talk but very little about Jesus. But after a few visits the novelty wears away and the earnest missionary has an attentive audience. I do all I can to encourage the girls to attend my day schools and in some schools there are eight and ten. I had one hundred and one schools last year all supported by special contributions. Bishop Walden writing me from Cairo under date of February 17th, said: "I am glad I had opportunity to visit some of the many schools you have established in and about Foochow. From what I saw and from what I learned by inquiry, I am fully satisfied that a good work is being done by them. They are gaining favor among the people and their usefulness will be increased. I think the pupils are being constantly benefited in them and I was especially impressed with the fact that they are gaining the confidence of the parents. This is directly helpful to mission work. Altogether the results are large compared with the means expended." This year I have one hundred and forty-seven schools, and next year I expect to have more than two hundred. I have not, nor am going to ask the missionary society for a cent to support these schools. She has more than she can support now. I am going to trust the Lord to put it into the hearts of the good people to send out the money. If you could see as I see, and realize as I realize the needs of the boys and girls of China, the means would come pouring in. I have endeavored to fairly represent their condition in the above and I ask you to read carefully and do just what the Lord directs. Any person or society sending \$40 to support a day school, may name the school, and will receive a detailed semi-annual report in both English and Chinese, a photograph of the school, a Chinese letter, with translation, from the teacher, and an idol. For \$20 I will send an idol and photograph of a day school. For \$10 I will send an idol. For smaller sums (not less than \$1) I will send a photograph of a day school. Please send pledges direct to me as soon as you decide to help so I can organize as many schools as possible. Send money, one-half the 1st of January and balance the 1st of June, to Dr. A. B. Leonard, 159 Fifth avenue, New York city, requesting him to forward it to me for day schools. I can use to advantage thousands of picture cards and Berean leaf clusters. Cards with bright showy pictures wanted. For every hundred I will send a copy of the Lord's prayer and Ten Commandments in Chinese. For every leaf cluster I will send a curio. Send cards and clusters direct to me by post unsealed. Now, dear friends, I beseech you to remember thoughtfully and prayerfully the thousands of boys and girls here, who, with a little help, are able to acquire the desired Christian education. All can help if but a little. If the Lord has not commanded you to "go," please consider the situation and needs of those who have obeyed the summons. "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it will return."

REV. G. S. MINER.

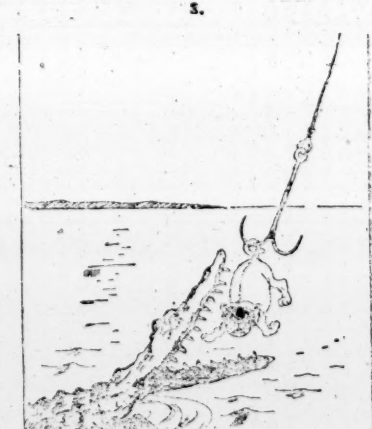
Foochow, China.



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evil of the age. It has been the

cause of more deaths than any

other disease. It has been the

cause of more suffering than any

other disease. It has been the

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IN A LIBRARY CORNER

With the section on Industrial Institutions of the Principles of Sociology completed, the stupendous labors of Herbert Spencer in giving to the world his "Synthetic Philosophy" are at an end. The last volume, dealing with the Principles of Sociology, and containing the sections on Sociological and Professional Institutions already published, and the new section on Industrial Institutions, which is now first given to the public, have been printed by the Appletons in the familiar binding in which the other volumes of the series have appeared, and the Synthetic Philosophy may now be had complete.

It would be nothing short of folly to attempt, in the brief space of a newspaper column, anything like a review of this monumental work of a human mind, embracing, as it does, the whole field of science, and bringing it all under the harmony of a common law. It would be a vain task to even attempt a review of that part of the volume which is new. Let it suffice to say that those who have read other parts of the work will find no abatement of interest up to the last, nor will it be easy to discover any marks of weakening in style or strength of reasoning and breadth of information, such as might with reason be expected in the work of an invalid of nearly four score years.

There is something almost pathetic in the brief introduction to this last volume of the author's work, when he refers to his life work being completed. How different must have been his feelings from what he anticipated when, nearly thirty years ago, he looked forward from the commencement to the time when he would finish his life work. But the enthusiasm of one's prime has little in common with feeble old age; and so we find the author saying that "doubtless in earlier days some satisfaction would have resulted, but now—But the whole paragraph of the preface referring to the completion of his work is so interesting that it will not be amiss to quote it in full. After a brief outline of the contents of the last volume of the Synthetic Philosophy, Mr. Spencer discusses the labor of a lifetime with these few earnest words:

"On looking back over the six and thirty years which have passed since the Synthetic Philosophy was commenced, I am surprised at my audacity in undertaking it, and still more surprised at its completion. In 1869 my small resources had nearly all been frittered away in writing and publishing books which did not repay their expenses, and I was suffering under a chronic disorder, caused by overtax of brain in 1855, which, wholly disabling me for eighteen months, thereafter limited my work to three hours a day and usually to less. How insane my project must have seemed to on-lookers may be judged from the fact that before the first chapter of the first volume was finished one of my nervous breakdowns obliged me to desist. But imprudent courses do not always fail. Sometimes a forlorn hope is justified by the event. Though, along with other deterrents, many relapses, now lasting for weeks, now for months, and once for years, often made me despair of reaching the end, yet at length the end is reached. Doubtless in earlier days some exultation would have resulted, but as age creeps on feelings weaken, and now my chief pleasure is in my emancipation. Still there is satisfaction in the consciousness that losses, discouragements and shattered health have not prevented me from fulfilling the purpose of my life."

And so through weakness and pain he has pursued his life work to its end. Not many men are permitted to say in this world that they have fulfilled the purpose of their life. There is something about Mr. Spencer's words which make one feel that the words with which another great student concluded a great intellectual task. Edward Gibbon tells us in his autobiography how, late one night, he wrote the last line of the last chapter of the last chapter of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"—a work at which he had labored for twenty years. He tells us how, as he stood overlooking the lake from his home in Switzerland on that memorable occasion, a feeling of relief came over him at the completion of the great work of his life, only to be followed by an emotion of sorrow that now he must finally part with a work which had been his solace and companion of many years. Had Gibbon lived so old and as great an invalid as is Herbert Spencer he would doubtless have forgotten his sorrow at parting with his work in the joy of having been spared. Herbert Spencer may not long be spared to enjoy a well-earned rest, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that by persisting to the end he has added a distinct impulse to the thought of his century, and made a marked addition to the sum of human knowledge.

(For sale by F. J. Paxson.) Many years ago a lady who should have been named Mrs. Lewis, but wasn't, wrote an essay entitled "Some Silly Female Novelists," in which she took up several sub-divisions of that class seriatim and disposed of them in a most satisfactory and effectual manner. The effect was doubtless good, but was not lasting, as many publications current since then bear witness. The latest fruit from this vine is a novel entitled "Silly Female Novelists," by Sue Froman Matthews. For fear that the object of the story may not be appreciated, the publishers kindly inclose an explanatory note, giving a brief insight into its characters. For instance, we are informed that one of the gentlemen is a specimen "of the noblest type of American gentleman, married by the mildest blight of the green-eyed monster, jealousy." Other characters are described in equally vivid style, and the further information is added that "among the subjects incidentally treated are those of the great works of his life, only to be followed by an emotion of sorrow that now he must finally part with a work which had been his solace and companion of many years. Had Gibbon lived so old and as great an invalid as is Herbert Spencer he would doubtless have forgotten his sorrow at parting with his work in the joy of having been spared. Herbert Spencer may not long be spared to enjoy a well-earned rest, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that by persisting to the end he has added a distinct impulse to the thought of his century, and made a marked addition to the sum of human knowledge."

That debating society was a wonder. When the two presidents met at the joint session and shake hands did so "with a smile that betrayed an undercurrent of love as strong as the gulf stream that flows through the ocean beneath its battling elements. There is nothing like metaphor when it is spread on cloth. But this whole school was a wonderful institution. This, however, is not surprising when we learn that in the middle hall "the students were trained in the study of the old masters. They revealed in the soul of Beethoven's symphonies, in the melodies of Mozart, in the harmonies of Bach and the chorales of Handel, correcting not our modern masters, Liszt, Gounod, Chopin and the sweet song writers, Abert and Pissini." Words would fail to say all they learned in the works of the old masters. All this is only mentioned as a specimen of another outcropping of the same "mind and millinery" class of lady novelists which stirred the anger of George Eliot years ago, and if anyone wants to read something particularly salty I would refer them to that essay of hers on "Silly Female Novelists," which covers the ground for all time. If "Silly Female Novelists" had appeared about that time she would doubtless have included it in her list, in spite of the fact that the publishers consider it fit

mental pabulum for "chauntavauna circles and the evangelical denunciations." (Published by Dillingham, For sale at Lesters', \$1.50.)

The story of the "United States in the Evolution of Empire" is told by Mary Farnham in an unusually graphic and interesting manner. From the first voyage of Columbus to the beginning of the slavery discussion the story is followed in a dramatic and complete narrative. When the incidents leading up to the great struggle between the states begin the author is evidently striving to be fair, but with sympathies altogether on the anti-slavery side it is evidently a difficult task for her to give due credit to the motives which inspired the south. This is further emphasized when the story of the war is told. The author is evidently materially assisted at times by an ignorance of facts which is somewhat unpardonable. This renders the book of doubtful authority and will certainly prevent it from being used by any discriminating southern teacher. It does seem that sufficient time has elapsed since the war for an author, whatever be his or her prejudices, to write an impartial history. Military critics, both north and south, are writing accounts of campaigns altogether unbiassed by prejudice or sectionalism. Mr. John Codman, Boston, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has written several military sketches of the war and a military history of the war of secession, which may be read without any suspicion of sectional prejudice. By any fair-minded southerner, while several books have been written by southerners, notably Fitzhugh Lee's "Life of General R. E. Lee" and Allan R. Boyce's "Army of Northern Virginia in 1862," which have been widely accepted at the north as fair and impartial accounts of the events which they deal. There is no doubt, however, in the least, that the author so far from facts that, however pleasing it may prove to teachers at the north, it is not likely to find very wide favor in this section.

(Published by W. B. Harrison. For sale at Lesters'.)

The poems of H. C. Bunner, the genial spirit who for many long years delighted the American public by his sprightly and sparkling verse, have been collected into a beautiful little volume, edited by Mr. Brander Matthews, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Bunner's work was always popular. He has been called the "Boylston of poetry," but about all of his work there was a polish which always charmed and never offended. There is a tone of pleasing frivolity in much of his work, but a subtle touch of human nature and of romance or pathos always redeems it from being altogether frivolous. When he abandons the frivolous for the serious, he does so with a command of the pathetic tone. At times there is a serious strength and sentiment in his verse which shows us the other side of the nature of a man who has seemed to on-lookers may be judged from the fact that before the first chapter of the first volume was finished one of my nervous breakdowns obliged me to desist. But imprudent courses do not always fail. Sometimes a forlorn hope is justified by the event. Though, along with other deterrents, many relapses, now lasting for weeks, now for months, and once for years, often made me despair of reaching the end, yet at length the end is reached. Doubtless in earlier days some exultation would have resulted, but as age creeps on feelings weaken, and now my chief pleasure is in my emancipation. Still there is satisfaction in the consciousness that losses, discouragements and shattered health have not prevented me from fulfilling the purpose of my life."

And so through weakness and pain he has pursued his life work to its end. Not many men are permitted to say in this world that they have fulfilled the purpose of their life. There is something about Mr. Spencer's words which make one feel that the words with which another great student concluded a great intellectual task. Edward Gibbon tells us in his autobiography how, late one night, he wrote the last line of the last chapter of the last chapter of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"—a work at which he had labored for twenty years. He tells us how, as he stood overlooking the lake from his home in Switzerland on that memorable occasion, a feeling of relief came over him at the completion of the great work of his life, only to be followed by an emotion of sorrow that now he must finally part with a work which had been his solace and companion of many years. Had Gibbon lived so old and as great an invalid as is Herbert Spencer he would doubtless have forgotten his sorrow at parting with his work in the joy of having been spared. Herbert Spencer may not long be spared to enjoy a well-earned rest, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that by persisting to the end he has added a distinct impulse to the thought of his century, and made a marked addition to the sum of human knowledge."

"Professional Lover" is translated from the French of "Gyp" and deals in dialogue form with the adventures of a handsome young man who is unable to resist the powers with the fair sex, but who is set on by his self-constituted guardian—a beautiful woman, who is a French imitation of Mrs. Hauksbee. It will be remembered that Mrs. Hauksbee endeavored to bring out the latent qualities of Otis Yeare, in one of Kipling's stories. Suzanne was not exactly Mrs. Hauksbee, but she loved Raoul Goutail, and determined to set her hand on his voyage of conquest among the dames of the mode. Suzanne did not belong to that class. It is a French story, and it depends altogether on the reader as to whether it is worth reading. At times it is certainly "risque," but so far as having any substantial interest in the story is concerned one might go further and face better.

August F. Jaeger, an enthusiastic admirer of Cervantes's famous work, has gone to great pains to write his book, "On the Noble Don Quixote, and every lover of the noble Don is indebted to him for an account of his rambles in the ancient province of La Mancha. To further enhance the interest of the work, Daniel Vierge, artist, has added sketches to nearly every page of the author's description of the scenes through which the famous knight of La Mancha wandered in search of adventures by which he might exorcise the peerless beauty of his on-on-again Dulcinea del Toboso. Those who find the sayings and doings of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza an endless source of amusement will be glad to add this book to their libraries as a sort of realistic addition to the imaginative creations of Cervantes. The book is in itself of much interest, abounding in incidents and details of the life of the interior provinces of Spain, which, remote from the outside world, are doubtless today in very much the same condition as they were when Cervantes used their customs as the basis for his immortal work. The illustrations are most excellent. (Published by Charles Scribner's Sons. For sale at Lesters'.)

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